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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1875. NO. 251.

FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

The Jury in Court—They Ask to be Discharged—Judge Neilson Refuses the Request—Locked Up for Another Night—Examination of Loeder Continued—Tilton and Moulton Present when His Affidavit was made.

NEW YORK, July 1.—This forenoon Judge Neilson received the following communication from the Tilton-Beecher jury:

"May it please the Court, we think there is no possibility of our agreeing on a verdict, and we respectfully ask to be discharged.

Chester Carpenter,	A. B. Case,
Griffin B. Halsted,	Edward Whelan,
Henry Tayer,	William F. Jewett,
George Hull,	John McMunn,
Christopher Fitter,	Wm. H. Davis,
Samuel Flate,	

"May it please the Court, I don't think we ought to be discharged just yet. We are still discussing the evidence, and I think we could profitably stay out longer.

"JOHN F. TAYLOR."

The Judge immediately sent for the counsel. Shortly before eleven o'clock Mrs. Beecher looked in at the court room, returning at twelve o'clock, when she was loudly applauded, and took her seat in the front row of the Plymouth chairs, which had been replaced by the ushers, Caldwell and Murray, when it was announced that the jury was coming into court. The usual large crowd in the meantime had assembled, waiting for the arrival of the counsel.

Counsel having arrived, a consultation took place in Judge Neilson's room. At its conclusion the judge took his seat on the bench and, at 1:37, the jury came in and took their seats, looking pale and exhausted. Some of them carried coats and traveling bags in their hands, from which the audience argued that they had come to an agreement and were prepared to leave court. Judge Neilson requested that the utmost silence be observed in court during the proceedings. Clerk Mallison called the jury, who answered to their names in low tones.

Judge Neilson then said he was sorry that they could not agree, and asked them if the disputed question was one of fact or one of law.

Mr. Carpenter, speaking in a low voice, stated that it was impossible for the jury to agree, and that he regretted it very much. The question of disagreement was one of fact.

Judge Neilson then called attention to the length of the trial, and said that it was the first intimation he had had from the jury. In their embarrassments various considerations had been pressed on their attention. Attention had been called to the fact that, after the argument and before the charge, some papers had been handed up to him. He had examined them that evening and denied the motion for re-opening the case, assuming for the moment that the jury would forget that subject. He would like to know if anything was lingering in their minds with regard to the matter, and asked them if it would be suitable for them to state to him any question of law or fact which disturbed them.

Mr. Carpenter repeated that it was simply a question of fact, and no agreement was possible; that in a month they would be no nearer an agreement than they were to-day. He said that he spoke for eleven of the jurors when he said that he believed that an agreement was impossible, and that there was only one man who believed that they could ever reach an unanimous conclusion.

Judge Neilson spoke to them of the importance of the case, and asked them to give it their further consideration, requiring them for that purpose to retire again to their rooms and deliberate upon it further, and communicate with him about four o'clock.

Mr. Carpenter asked how they should communicate with him, to which he replied that it did not make any matter.

At twenty minutes of two o'clock the jury left the court, ascending to the room from which they came.

At twenty minutes to five o'clock Judge Neilson entered the court room and said that, after due consideration, he had arrived at the conclusion not to call the jury in to-day, and he would take the opportunity of stating to the reporters in attendance that he would give them an hour's notice when the jury were to be called. The Judge then left the bench and the court was cleared of spectators.

Some persons in the court room got the idea from the remarks of Foreman Carpenter, that the jury stood eleven to one. The fact is, as explained by General Tracy, of Mr. Beecher's counsel, that Mr. Carpenter simply meant to convey the idea that eleven of the jurors had made up their minds that it was impossible for them to agree, while a twelfth deemed a further examination of evidence desirable, and thought it might lead to a verdict.

EXAMINATION OF LOEDER CONTINUED.

The case of Joseph Loeder, the upholster, accused of swearing to a false affidavit against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was resumed to-day in the Third District Court of Brooklyn. The court room was packed with spectators, including a number of Plymouth church congregation.

Joseph M. Pearsall testified that he was a clerk of Morris & Pearsall, and was also notary public. Knew both Loeder and Price—the former since June 15th; first saw Price in the office of his employers. On the same date witness met Mr. Morris on the sidewalk, who asked him to swear Loeder and Price. On entering the office he found the affidavits of the party drawn up. Judge Morris, General Pryor and Mr. Frank Moulton were present. Mr. Tilton was in the back office, but had nothing to do with the affidavits. Loeder's affidavit was finished by Moulton, after which it was read by Gen. Pryor, and signed by Loeder, who carefully read it before affixing his signature. Price's affidavit was sworn to at the same time.

After Mr. Pearsall had concluded his evidence, Mr. Wilcox, of the New York *Herald*, was called, and testified that he saw Loeder on Friday, the 9th of June; told him he had been sent to him in regard to something he knew about Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. Loeder at first seemed reluctant to state what he knew, but finally gave him the substance of the statement published in the *Herald*. The name of Loeder had been given by one of the editorial staff.

The District Attorney asked the editor's name.

Witness thought it would not be proper to give it, and the Judge thought it was immaterial.

Witness had several conversations with Loeder. He found Price's name in the directory and went to see his father. Mr. Price, Sr., said he did not think his son knew anything about the affair, as he had never heard him speak of it. He brought witness to where his son was, and after a series of questions he got the statement which he published.

Mr. F. C. Dana, son-in-law of Dr. Buddington, testified that he knew Joseph Loeder, who was doing some work for him. One evening in May witness went to his (Loeder's) store and had a conversation with him, in which he told him the circumstance of his sailing down a carpet at Mrs. Tilton's; when he went into the room he saw nothing criminally wrong, but the circumstance was suspicious, as he saw Mr. Beecher kiss Mrs. Tilton.

Walter J. Scott, clerk in the office of Morris & Pearsall, testified to his having copied the affidavits; after which it was concluded to adjourn the examination until to-morrow. A motion was made to admit Loeder to bail, but the Judge said he had no jurisdiction and the prisoner was remanded.

FIRE RECORD.

Cleveland—$10,000.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—A fire last night burned the tobacco manufactory of John A. Wheeler & Co., 138 River street. The estimated loss on the building, stock and machinery is $10,000; insured for about $8,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—For the Middle States, higher, followed by falling barometer, southeasterly to northeasterly winds, with cool and increasingly cloudy weather.

There were two deaths from yellow fever at Key West, on Wednesday.

Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, in a speech at Glasgow yesterday, announced himself a candidate for the United States Senate.

Advices received from the Fiji Islands report that there is no diminution in the violence of measles and typhoid fever. The mortality from diseases is great. It is probable that medical assistance will be sent from Australia to the afflicted people.

A bill has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia charging Alexander Irvin, confidential clerk of Henry G. Morris, the bankrupt proprietor of the Southwark Iron Company, with drawing $89,000 from its capital in past years, with a total indebtedness to the establishment of $142,000.

In the Diocesan Synod of Quebec, yesterday, a resolution congratulating the Presbyterian churches upon the union recently consummated, was voted down. In his address to the Synod, the bishop referred to the subject of marriages in private houses, and, addressing the clergy, said: "I feel called upon you to refuse to marry any who refuse to come to church to be married."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT FOR LAST MONTH.

Decrease for the Month $1,431,249.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for the month of June, 1875:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,100,865,550
Five per cent. bonds	607,132,750
Total coin bonds	$1,707,998,300
Lawful money debt	14,828,000
Matured debt	11,428,820
Legal tenders	$378,841,967
Certificates of deposit	58,415,000
Fractional currency	42,129,424
Coin certificates	21,709,300
Total without interest	$ 498,182,411
Total debt	$2,232,284,531
Total interest	38,047,365
Total debt and interest	$2,270,332,0 7
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 78,854,410
Cash in Treasury, currency	3,923,951
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	58,415,000
Total in Treasury	$ 142,213,731
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,128,088,726
Decrease of debt during June	$ 1,431,249
Decrease since June 30, 1874	$ 14,530,514

Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding ..... $ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid. 1,198,506
Interest paid by United States. 26,264,102
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c. 6,134,311
Balance of interest paid by United States 30,130,791

SHARON, PA.

Sixth Meeting of Sharon Driving Park Association—First Day's Sport.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., July 1, 1875.

The sixth meeting of the Sharon Driving Park Association was commenced to-day most auspiciously. The attendance was large and the trotting very fine. There were but two races trotted—the three minute and the two-thirty races.

In the three minute race there were five starters: General Lee, Bay Fanny, Tom Wonder, Tarlton and Bluebell. In the fourth heat Tarlton distanced the field, winning the heat and race. Time, 2:34. General Lee took the first heat; time 2:46. Tarlton took the second, time 2:38½. Lee took the third, in 2:46. Tarlton is owned by Mr. Reed, of Erie.

Six heats were required to decide the 2:30 class, for which there were four starters: Anglo Saxon, Topsey, Lady Patterson and Sleepy Tom. Tom got the first two heats; Saxon the third, fifth and sixth, and Topsey the fourth. Time—2:35, 2:34, 2:35, 2:36, 2:36, 2:39. Anglo Saxon is owned by Mr. Mead, of Washington, D. C.

The entries for to-morrow's sport are good. The crowd in the city is increasing rapidly, and the programme promises a rich treat, including the 2:42, 2:30 and gentleman's driving horse races.

POLITICAL.

California.

INDEPENDENT CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN FIRST DISTRICT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1—The Independent Congressional Convention for the First district to-day nominated T. F. Swift for Congress. The Convention reaffirmed the State Independent platform, with an additional plank, asking Congressional aid in improving San Francisco harbor and utilizing watercourses of the State.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET COMPLETED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The Democratic Convention nominated James A. Johnson for Lieutenant Governor on the third ballot; for Secretary of State, Thos. Heck, for Controller, John Mandeville; for Treasurer, J. G. Estudillo.

STATE TEMPERANCE TICKET.

The State Temperance Reform Convention met yesterday afternoon, and in the evening nominated a full State ticket, headed by W. E. Lovett.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL IN SECOND DISTRICT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The Democratic Convention for the Second Congressional District, this afternoon nominated Henry Larkin for Congress.

Iowa.

PLATFORM OF TEMPERANCE PARTY.

DES MOINES, July 1.—The State Temperance Convention adjourned at half-past one this morning, having deferred adopting its platform until the Republican State Convention adjourned. The platform is as follows:

WHEREAS—Existing political parties have ignored prohibition:

Resolved, That the temperance people of Iowa are forced to seek the promotion of their cause in such a way as will be most effective, without regard to parties.

That the laws of the State relating to the desecration of the Sabbath should be rigidly enforced.

That there should be no diversion of the school fund for sectarian purposes.

That political organizations should not control men in their action on moral questions.

That county organizations be formed to elect temperance men to the Legislature.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1875.

OIL WORKS BURNED—Loss $30,000.

The oil works of John Ellis & Co., foot of Sullivan street, Brooklyn, were burned today. Loss $30,000.

"EVENING POST" MOVES TO NEW QUARTERS.

The *Evening Post* takes possession to-day of its new quarters in the new building which bears its name, on the southeast corner of Fulton street and Broadway, and signalizes the event by reducing the price of the annual subscription to $8, and of a single copy to three cents. The removal takes place on the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which William Cullen Bryant began to write for the *Evening Post*.

The *Evening Express* has also reduced its price to three cents.

A STRANGE STORY.

A Party of Americans Discovered on an Unknown Island—Shipwrecked While on the Way to California in 1849—Offered a Passage Home, but Refuse It.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

About a month ago a friend of Mrs. Harmon Jones read in an English paper the account of some British vessel having been driven out of her course in a storm and sighted an unknown island. Much to the surprise of the crew, the island turned out to be inhabited, and still more astonishing, by men who spoke the English language. The rest of the story, as given in the paper referred to, is that the castaways told the ship's company that they were the Florinda party who had sailed from New Orleans in 1849, bound for California; that they had been wrecked on the island and had dwelt there ever since, it being then more than twenty-five years; that they have not seen a human face or a sign of the world from which they were so utterly eliminated. The paper gave the names of several, all of whom are known to have been of the Florinda's crew, and in many other ways, according to the version of Mrs. Jones' friend, the identity of the party was established, as none but themselves could have established it. It was further stated that the British vessel offered to take the men on board, but they declined, saying they had been lost for a quarter of a century; that they knew not in what situation they would find the families they had left, and that they preferred staying and ending their days there rather than venture back to such a doubtful and uncertain future. This paper was four months old when Mrs. Jones' friend saw it one month ago, and the events narrated were described as having occurred four months previous to the issue of the paper. It is just nine months then since the island was discovered by the British vessel, and at that time all or nearly all of the Florinda party appear to have been alive. It need not be said that this news has aroused the deepest interest. To the community at large it recalls the familiar occurrence of the Florinda's sailing from New Orleans with its adventurous company. To the families of the ill-fated men it comes like a message from another world, and is as though it were an announcement of a resurrection. Within the past few days the relatives have been living in a state of constant excitement, and many of them, especially the sons of Harmon Jones, John A. Sidney and Captain Kenmure, the skipper of Florinda, have devoted themselves to the task of following the clue given by the friend who saw the English paper. Extensive inquiries are now on foot, and the British Consul has kindly interested himself in the affair so far as to agree to forward to the War Office, in London, a statement of the circumstances, so that the vessel which touched at the castaways's home can be ascertained and the bearings of the island taken from her log.

The Massachusetts liquor license law went into effect yesterday. Eleven hundred persons paid into the Boston City Treasury an aggregate of $88,000 for licenses.

COTTON REPORTS.

Favorable Information of the Growing Crop from All Points.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—The Committee on Information and Statistics of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, to whom has been intrusted the duty of compiling a national cotton report made up from the returns of the various exchanges appointed therefor by the National Exchange, submit the following for the month of June:

NEW ORLEANS DEPARTMENT—LOUISIANA.

We have eighty-three letters, from thirty-seven parishes, which unite in reporting generally favorable weather. There has been no additional acreage put in cotton since the 15th of May, but there has been some replanting where lands were overflowed and to perfect the stands. The plant has been better cultivated than for many years, and is growing and forming well. Many blooms are reported. The stands are represented as "very good to excellent," and the present condition of the crop is most flattering and "much better" and about one week earlier when compared with last year.

MISSISSIPPI.

One hundred and three replies received of average date of about the 15th. The weather is nearly universally represented as very favorable; stands fine and the plant forming well, though it is too early for many blooms. The present condition is stated as "very good and much better" when compared with last year. No additional acreage has been put in cotton. Replanting has been done where stands were imperfect. Labor continues plenty and efficient.

ARKANSAS.

Fifty correspondents send in their answers from twenty-two counties. Since the 1st of June the weather has been dry and moist enough to promote rapid growth and cause plants to form and square well. The stands are very good, and no replanting has been needed, except in a few exceptional cases. Bradley county reports the first bloom on the 8th inst., but it is only exceptional, and as a rule blooming had not begun at the date of our answers. Our correspondents are unanimous in representing the condition as exceedingly promising and far superior to that of last year. Planters are encouraged by the prospect of one of the finest crops ever known. Considerable attention and care have been devoted to the cultivation of corn, and owing to the excellent stand and a feeling of independence is very noticeable in our correspondence.

CHARLESTON DEPARTMENT—SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ninety-seven answers received from twenty-seven counties report the weather since May 15th as generally favorable. There are some complaints of cool nights. There has been very little additional planting. The stands are very generally reported as good. Thirty-four answers say, "forming well;" thirty-nine, "few forms," and nine, "no forms." All agree in stating that there are no blooms up to the date of planting. Stands and general condition is good, the plant, though small, being clean of grass, and in some parts comparing favorably with last year's. Heavy storms the 16th and 17th inst. occurred in six counties since June 7th, doing much local damage. Lice are reported in four counties.

AUGUSTA DEPARTMENT.

This report covers that portion of the State of Georgia not included in the Savannah report.

The weather is favorable; no additional planting; some little replanting. The stands are good and forming well, but no blooms. General condition good and about as forward as at same date last year. Crops generally very clean. Labor plenty and good.

SAVANNAH REPORT.

The Savannah Cotton Exchange, covering Northern, Middle and Southern Georgia and the State of Florida, reports:

Georgia—Weather dry and generally favorable. No additional planting of any consequence. Plant vigorous, growing and generally forming well, but no blooms, except in the southern portion of the State. Condition good. Crop clean and well worked. Plants somewhat grassy and a few days later, but rather better than same time last year.

Florida—Dry and favorable weather, clearing fields of grass. Stands good. Plant forming well and commencing to bloom. Condition good and compares favorably with last year's. The plant, though small, from the dry weather, and a little later than last year, promises to be well fruited at the bottom, which is the principal part of the crop.

MOBILE DEPARTMENT—ALABAMA.

Fifty-two counties send 126 replies. The weather has been generally favorable—rather too dry in some places, but not enough to injure the plant. There has been very little replanting or additional planting. Stands are good and plant is forming well. Very few blooms. The condition, as compared with last year, is reported from "as good to much better." There are generally any unfavorable circumstances relative to growth or condition of the crop. There are only a few reports of lice and grasshoppers, or complaints of cold nights and drought. The crop is clean, in good condition and better cultivated than it was last year.

MISSISSIPPI.

Nineteen counties send fifty-six replies. The weather has been generally favorable, needing rain in some counties, and with some complaints of cold nights, producing lice. There has been very little replanting or additional planting. The stands are good and the plant forming well. Only a few blooms. The present condition of the crop is better than last year at the same period. The only unfavorable circumstances are those noted above. The favorable circumstances are that the crop is cleaner, better cultivated and more advanced than last year at same time.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DEPARTMENT.

Fifty-five replies from twenty-nine counties in North Carolina, six replies from two counties in Virginia. Forty-five replies report the weather dry and cold, fourteen say it is favorable and only two represent the weather as wet and cold. Forty-five replies report the weather dry and cold, fourteen say it is favorable and only two represent the weather as wet and cold. Fifty-four answers report the stand good. There are some few complaints of stiff lands. Some forms; no blooms. Seven replies from seven counties in Eastern Carolina represent the stand below the average. The condition is very generally stated as good. The crop is well cultivated and free from grass and weed. Plant smaller than same time last year, and from eight to fifteen days later. Five answers from five counties in Eastern Carolina report the condition bad. Correspondents state that the season since the 15th of May, has been too cool for rapid growth, but with warm and seasonable weather a great improvement is looked for in the plant.

MEMPHIS DEPARTMENT.

One hundred and forty-five answers received. Weather generally favorable. No additional acreage put in cotton since the 15th of May. Stands good and setting factory. Plant generally squaring and forming freely. There are twelve reports of blooms, dating from the 15th to the 20th. Condition good; fields free of grass and well cultivated. There are some complaints of too cool nights, lice, etc., dating from the 15th of June to about the 5th of June, mostly remedied, however, by subsequent favorable weather.

GALVESTON DEPARTMENT—TEXAS.

We have received 120 replies from sixty-nine counties, embracing the period between the 15th of May and the 20th of June. The weather is very generally said to have been favorable. No addition to acreage in cotton since the 15th of May. Some little replanting, where seed failed to come up. Stands very generally good, and in the coast range of counties the plant is reported to be forming and blooming well. A large majority of the reports agree in the statement that the season is from one to three weeks later than last year, and that the plant is generally small, but clean, cultivated and weeds and in good condition, comparing favorably with last year. Rains are needed in many parts of the State, and in several counties serious complaint is made of the ravages by the cotton louse. The caterpillar is reported in three counties, but so far has done no material damage.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Kidnapped Child Found.

POTTSVILLE, July 1.—Willie Wolf, six years old, who was stolen from his home in Scranton some months ago, has been found at Mahanoy with an intoxicated woman. Both have been sent to Scranton—the boy to his parents and the woman to jail, charged with abduction.

Kentucky Distilleries Seized.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—The Government revenue officers yesterday seized the distilleries of J. M. Schmitker, Kruesamp & Co., Fred. Mann and Henry Seiluride, of Covington, Ky., for irregularities in the manufacture of liquors.

Suicide of an Army Quartermaster.

LARAMIE CITY, WY., July 1.—Col. E. B. Carling, Quartermaster at Fort Sanders, Wy., committed suicide last night by cutting his throat from ear to ear. Financial embarrassments and the complication of his official affairs are assigned as the cause.

Execution at Towanda.

TOWANDA, PA., July 1.—Albert Brown, who last August outraged and afterward cut the throat of Cora Greenleaf, aged five years, was executed here to-day.

A Cincinnati Editor in Custody of the Sheriff.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Mr. Wm. Merk, city editor of the *Volksfreund*, indicted for embezzling water works money, was surrendered by his bondsmen this evening, and given into the custody of the Sheriff.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Reorganization of the Treasury Department—Lamentation Among the Female Clerks—Treasurer New Begins the Work of Decapitation—Retirement of Fractional Currency—Delay in Distributing the Virginius Indemnity Money—Widow and Children of Captain Fry in Destitute Circumstances—Death of Wilbur F. Stocking.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1875.

Reorganization of the Treasury Department.

The work of the reorganization of the Treasury Department, which was begun yesterday, is still going on. There were said to be about a hundred employes discharged to-day, a number of whom were females. There was much lamentation among the unlucky ones, and the Secretary's office was besieged all day by them pleading to get back. The Secretary says, however, that as he is carrying out the strict requirements of the law he is perfectly powerless.

The Treasurer's Office.

Mr. New took possession of the Treasurer's office to-day, and promptly set the guillotine to work, dismissing several of the permanent officers of his bureau. It is said by his friends that he proposes making a wide sweep in this office.

Retirement of Fractional Currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury is steadily pursuing his policy of reducing the volume of the fractional currency. The amount retired and cancelled last month was about one and a half million dollars.

The Virginius Indemnity Money.

For some reason, the Department of State has as yet taken no action looking to the distribution of the Virginius indemnity money. In the meantime the representatives of those who were murdered at Santiago de Cuba are very anxious in regard to the matter, and have addressed frequent inquiries here. A private letter received from New Orleans to-day, in behalf of the widow of Captain Fry, says that she, with seven small children, is in an extremely destitute condition. The Cubans also owe Mrs. Fry for two months' services of her husband, and repeated applications to the Cuban agents in New York has elicited no response.

Death of Wilbur F. Stocking.

Yesterday morning, Wilbur F. Stocking, who has been for months in delicate health, left Washington, by medical advice, for the North. This afternoon a dispatch was received here stating that last night he died on one of the Fall River boats, and that his body was sent back here. He was accompanied by his wife, a daughter of Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Stocking was in the Union army. A few years since he was considered prominently before the public by reason of the New York Custom House investigation, as he and his partner, Mr. Leet, enjoyed the very profitable "general order" business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1875.

WEEKLY LIST OF U. S. PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending July 1, 1875. (Patents dated June 15, 1875.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

C. Hine and A. S. Jenks, Philadelphia, Driving chain.

S. Robbins, Philadelphia, Machine for garnetting slag.

C. G. Taylor, Philadelphia, Composition for coating blocks of caustic alkali.

J. H. Brown, Philadelphia, Envelope machine.

I. W. Heysinger, Philadelphia, Wrench.

I. M. Phelps, Philadelphia, Permanent flour of camphor.

C. H. H. W. and E. P. Alexander, Philadelphia, Suspender buttons.

D. C. Baxter, Philadelphia, Portable forge.

W. W. Colley, Philadelphia, Railway switch.

C. S. Cushing, East Greenville, Wire weaving machine.

H. Dunbar, Philadelphia, Stand for butter churns.

W. W. Hughes, Philadelphia, Distributing ashes-sieve.

J. K. Proctor, Philadelphia, Cylinder for wool carding and combing machine.

W. P. Rambo, Philadelphia, Rotary way joints.

A. Kloman, Pittsburgh, Manufacture of metallic bearings for shafts.

T. S. Bissell, Pittsburgh, Shutter for grates.

H. Blackmore, Pittsburgh, Car coupling.

J. A. Hutchinson and J. Gilmore, Pittsburgh, Steam engine valve gear.

J. Kaylor, Pittsburgh, Machine for upsetting metallic rods and bars.

H. W. C. Tweddle, Pittsburgh, Manufacture of gas.

S. Verona, Pittsburgh, Transparent soap.

T. C. Booton, West Chester, Apparatus for lighting and heating cars.

T. Jobs, Ryon township, Machine for destroying potato bugs.

W. P. & O. F. Scaife, Allegheny, Corrugating sheet metal.

C. F. Sieber, Harrisburg, Soap cutting machine.

G. B. Caldwell, Philadelphia, Machine for manufacturing tin cans.

V. Duhamel, Easton, Hoisting machine.

W. Haines, Swedesville, saw frame.

J. C. Wright, Monocacy Stations, Nut lock.

R. Lardette, Erie, Grain stop knob.

W. B. Sanders, Lock Haven, Polishing or sad irons.

B. Thompson, White Ash, Fifth wheel.

Reissues—A. C. Nickerson, Jr., Chester, Allegheny township, Means for pumping wells.

J. Kline, Camp Hill, Harvester crank and pins.

Design—T. C. Pears, Pittsburgh, Beer mugs, glasses, &c.

Trade Mark—Gellispe, Zella & Co, Philadelphia, Coffee.

L. S. Tilbert, Philadelphia, Pavements.

J. Baldauf, Philadelphia, Hosiery.

Kibble, Chaff & Co, Re-hery.

OHIO.

J. H. Bean, Cincinnati, Carburetor.

W. Mans, Cincinnati, Extension table.

G. B. Everson, Cincinnati, Motor for sewing machines.

C. Wells, Cincinnati Printing press.

C. W. Gunter, Cincinnati, Paper bag machine.

T. W. Gunter, Cincinnati, Cloth bar (2 cases.)

A. Trimble, Cincinnati, Stone quarrying.

A. O. Kittredge, W. H. & J. C. Clark, Salem Oil can.

O. M. Merrick, Chillicothe, Wash bench.

O. M. Merrick, Chillicothe, Rotary churn.

O. M. Merrick, Chillicothe, Lap board.

C. Mill, Cleveland, Paper bag.

J. A. Sheafatz, Bridgeport, Grate bar.

L. Hudson, Sandusky, Plow.

J. Clubb, Seneca, Fifth wheel for carriage.

M. Woodworth and J. B. Fredricks, Connellsville, Car mover.

J. S. Beller, Delaware, Sadiron heater.

W. H. Briggs, Chicago, Ill., Locomotive headlight.

A. E. Briggs, Cincinnati, Locomotive headlight.

S. B. Gannon, Columbus, Crownsheet for boilers.

F. H. Hall, Zanesville, Manufacture of tubing.

G. O. Ross, Marion, Railway rail chairs.

S. R. Smith and E. Myers, Cincinnati, Automatic brake for elevators.

Reissues—Dr. J. Miller, Canton, Harvester, ends of rails.

H. Chisholm, Cleveland, Rolls utilizing the flag.

Designs—M. H. Crane, Cincinnati, Coffin handle.

H. L. Fry, Cincinnati, Chain pump curb (two cases.)

Trade Mark—W. E. Ogborn & Co., Cincinnati, Gin.

COUNTING OVER OUR MONEY—THE NEW INCUMBENT AT THE TREASURY.

All the money in the Treasurer's office is now being counted by 125 ladies. The count is superintended by gentlemen especially appointed. It is estimated that the money aggregates about $60,000,000 in all. This money is to be recounted before it is transferred to Mr. New, the Treasurer, who entered upon his duties to-day. The friends of General Spinner took leave of him this morning. Colonel Frank Jones, Assistant Cashier, is the first to feel the change, his place being temporarily supplied by Mr. Burgie. The bond for Mr. New is for $150,000. His bondsmen are citizens of Indianapolis, including William H. English.

CONTRACT FOR LAKE LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Bids were opened at the Treasury Department yesterday, for the construction of nine complete life-saving stations on the lakes. Nine bids were received for life-saving stations, and the contract was awarded to W. F. Bushnell, of Evanston, Ills., for all the stations.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PROFESSOR MARSH'S CHARGES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has, by letter, notified Professor Marsh, of Yale College, of the appointment of a committee, to consist of Hon. A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Hon. Thomas C. Fletcher, of Missouri, and Hon. George W. Love, of New York, to investigate affairs at the Red Cloud agency, and requested him to reduce his complaints to a written statement, to be accompanied by such proofs and suggestions as to reliable sources of evidence as will aid in securing a thorough investigation.

MEXICO.

Capture of Cortinas—His Police Arrested and Disarmed—Excitement in Matamoras.

GALVESTON, July 1.—The *News'* Brownsville special of July 1 says: General Cortinas has been arrested and placed under guard, by Colonel Manuel Parrat, of the Mexican Regular Cavalry. Cortinas' police have been arrested, disarmed and imprisoned. Great excitement prevails in Matamoras, and trouble is anticipated. The Government forces are in possession of the Custom House building and are patrolling the streets. They have two pieces of artillery at the Custom House, and others in different portions of the city.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Ireland.

SHOOTING FOR THE ABERCORN CUP—PROMENADE CONCERT IN HONOR OF THE AMERICANS.

DUBLIN July 1.—The shooting for the Abercorn cup began to-day, at Dollymount. The American riflemen participated. The match was not finished, and will be continued to-morrow. The best scores were made by Pollock and Wilson, of the Irishmen, and Fulton and Gildersleeve, of the Americans.

Score of American team—Gildersleeve 71, out of a possible score of 75; Bodine 63, Canfield 64, Fulton 70, Yale 69, Bruce 65, Ballard 62 and Coleman 66.

Score of Irish team—Hamilton 67, Pollock 71, Milnor, 56, Wilson 61, McKenna 68, Johnson 67, Rigby 65, H. Fulton 63, Walkington 65 and Banks 70.

A complimentary promenade concert was given this evening in honor of the American riflemen. The Lord Mayors of Dublin and York were among the audience. The American team met with an enthusiastic reception when they entered the hall. Signor Foli sang an air, composed especially for the occasion, entitled "Dear Columbia."

MAJOR LEECH DISGUSTED.

DUBLIN, July 1.—Major Leech has resigned the captaincy of the Irish rifle team.

Germany.

ADMIRAL WORDEN OFF FOR STOCKHOLM.

KIEL, July 1.—The United States men-of-war Franklin and Alaska left this harbor at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon for Stockholm. Admiral Worden publicly expressed his thanks for the reception given to himself and officers.

France.

COMMITTEE ON THE AMERICAN CENTENARY.

PARIS, July 1.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree appointing a special committee for the purpose of encouraging Frenchmen to participate in the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, and facilitating the efforts of those who intend doing so. The committee is composed of members of the Assembly, merchants and other persons, a number of whom hold relations with the United States.

England.

WEDNESDAY'S FAILURES.

LONDON, July 1.—The liabilities of Dadosta, Raalte & Co., who have failed, are $1,200,000, not $250,000 as before stated. The liabilities of Kilburn, Kershaw & Co., whose failure is also announced, are $3,750,000.

REVOLT OF TRANSYLVANIAN PEASANTS.

LONDON, July 1.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard*, reports that the peasants of Deva and vicinity, in Transylvania, have revolted against the nobles and celebrated a battle on Monday. Many person have been killed, including two judges. Regular troops have been sent to the scene of the outbreak.

BURMESE NEWS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, July 2.—The report that the King of Burmah refuses to allow British troops to pass through his territory, is officially confirmed.

Spain.

HEAVY CANNONADE OPENED ON THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 1.—Official dispatches announce that the Alfonsist batteries have opened a heavy cannonade against Santa Barbara, Crsquil, Manera, Olla, Tuera, Arenzana and Estella. Eighteen shells have fallen within the latter town. The Carlists have abandoned Manera.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 1.—Steamship Erin, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 1.—Bar silver closes for money 53 11-16; for account 53 13-16. United States 5-20's, 1865, new, 107½; do 6's, 1867, 106½; do 10-40's, new, 98; Erie, 8½; Baltimore—New York Central 91; Erie 18½; preferred 28. Refined petroleum 20½.

PARIS, July 1.—Rentes 61 francs 9½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—United States bonds—5-20's, 87½.

ANTWERP, July 1.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 7½d; Orleans 7 15-16d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Wheat—No. 2 red Western spring 9s 3d. Corn 33s. 6d. Pork—Western 72s 6d. Lard—Prime Western 57s. Linseed oil 30s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits 10½d.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Semi-Annual Encampment of the Department of Pennsylvania.

We are indebted to Assistant Adjutant General Norman M. Smith, for a copy of the general order of W. W. Tyson, Department Commander, relative to the approaching encampment at Corry. Following is the order:

I. The semi-annual encampment of the department will meet at Corry, Erie county, Wednesday, July 21, proximo. The Council of Administration will meet at the Downer House, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and the encampment will be called to order at eleven o'clock, A. M.

The committee of J. J. Andrews Post No. 70 have made elaborate arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates and visiting comrades, and it is expected that the department will manifest its appreciation of their hospitality by a full attendance of Posts 70, by sending full delegations.

The business of the encampment will be completed in the first day's session.

The encampment will be received at the Opera House by the Mayor and Councils of the city in the evening, and the reception will be followed by an entertainment in the same place. On the 22d of July an excursion by rail and boat will be made to Lake Chautauqua. New York, where a picnic will be given in honor of the encampment by the ladies of Corry.

The hotel rates will be as follows: Downer House, $2 50 per day; Empire House, $2 per day; Reed House, $2 per day; St. Nicholas Hotel, $2 per day; National Hotel, $2 per day.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will issue tickets for round trip at the following rates: Philadelphia, $16 58; Altoona, $10 88; from Lancaster, $13 84; from Harrisburg $12 37; from Lock Haven, $7 42; from Williamsport, $6 45.

Orders for tickets may be had upon application to Comrade J. R. Mullikin, No. 341 Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to the Assistant Adjutant General.

Fare for round trip from Pittsburgh, via Allegheny Valley Railroad, will be $7 20. The Pittsburgh delegation will leave Union depot at 8.10 P. M., July 20th, on special cars. Comrades will ask at ticket office for excursion tickets to Mayville, in order to obtain the benefit of the reduced rates.

All comrades intending to go via Pittsburgh, will please advise the Assistant Adjutant General, to that the railroad committee may have sufficient number of cars for their accommodation.

II. Comrade Alex. Newell, commander of Post No. 70, will detail one comrade to act as Officer of the Day, one comrade as Officer of the Guard, and five comrades as sentinels. The Officer of the Day will report to the Assistant Adjutant General at the Downer House, at 10 o'clock A.

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE aggregate valuation of real and personal property in the State of New York, on which the next annual tax is to be based, is $2,366,780,102, an increase of $198,472,229 over the valuation of 1874, which is at the rate of 9.15 per cent.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PIERREPONT has under consideration the notorious "Chorpenning" claim. He will, it is said, give an opinion upon it at an early date. JERE. BLACK is understood to feel quite blue over the prospects of his clients.

"ONLY two hundred years ago the old moss-back who was Governor of Virginia got up and said: 'Thank God that we have no free schools.'"—*Courier-Journal.*

And the saying seems to stir like an inspiration in the bones of the Democrats of that and other Southern States, to-day.

THE aggregate receipts of breadstuffs at Buffalo since January first up to last Tuesday, by lake and river, including flour reduced to wheat, were 24,835,592 bushels, against 40,063,821 bushels during the corresponding period last year, a falling off of 15,228,229 bushels.

THE falling off in emigration from Great Britain last year, as shown by the official returns, embraced not only the United States, but the North American and Australian colonies as well. The total number of emigrants was 241,014, against 319,612 for the preceding year.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* must either give up its repudiation tendencies, or relinquish its claim to the character of a high-toned and honorable journal. "The most rigid construction of business principles"—we quote the language of the *Avalanche*—does not justify a State in swindling its creditors.

THE New York *Tribune*, a few days ago, had an article to prove that an advance in the gold premium would be a blessing to the country, and predicting that the premium would advance to 120 or 122 in the course of a short time. Instead of that result, however, the premium at once began to fall. It is a fearfully influential paper, the *Tribune*.

IT IS stated that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have perfected arrangements for building a branch road through the Shenandoah Valley, to run along the easterly base of the Allegheny Mountains, which will tap and give an outlet to the products of the fertile low lands in Rockingham, Augusta, Highland and Bath counties of Virginia.

IF ANY free trader can do so without putting his foot in it, we should be gratified to have him explain the real reason of the resolution the other day passed at a meeting of the Dominion Shoe and Leather Association, urgently requesting the Dominion Government to grant incidental protection to Canadian manufactures of those articles equal to the United States tariff.

SUBSTANTIAL proof of the growing foreign export trade of Philadelphia is afforded by the comparative returns of leading articles of export for the present and last year. Whilst, in breadstuffs exportations, there is a falling off in flour, there is an increase in all other items. During the first five months of the current year it has exported 74,670 barrels of flour and meal, a decline of about one-fourth, but it has at the same time exported 306,857 pounds of bread, an increase of one-tenth, and 3,276,576 bushels of grain, an increase of one-fourth. The aggregate breadstuffs exports shows a large increase over the corresponding period of last year, notwithstanding short crops, dull times and a decreased foreign demand.

ACCORDING to the *American Grocer*, our cheese industry is in danger of ruin, and the only salvation, it is said, is to abandon the manufacture of every quality except the cream cheese, which is the only kind entitled to the designation cheese. *Forsooth*, the New York *Times* declares these rumors of decline to be utterly without foundation, affirming, on the authority of merchants engaged in the business, that during the present year the receipts and exports have been larger than at any other time, and that the better qualities of cheese are in as good demand as ever. There is, however, a very bitter feeling against the introduction of oleomargarine into butter and cheese, which is denounced as a cheat and a fraud upon consumers.

A MILITARY history which will be likely to divide popularity with SHERMAN'S "Memoirs," is the forthcoming "History of the Army of the Cumberland," by Chaplain VAN HORNE, of the United States Army, prepared in strict accordance with [illegible] received from General THOMAS [illegible] death. The work will trace [illegible]ements from inception to issue, and deal with objects and results while describing operations, but will omit everything strictly personal, except so far as personal matters revealed in official documents are essential to the narrative. No private briefs nor personal contests of any kind will receive notice. General THOMAS desired above all things that his glorious army and its achievements should be faithfully presented, not himself nor his subordinate commanders only.

WAYNESBURG, PA., June 29, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will you call to your aid some of the best mathematicians of your city in the solution of the following political problem, viz.: Under the new Constitution, each voter, in exercising his right of suffrage for County Commissioners, is authorized to vote for two persons and no more. In Greene county we have 3,300 Democratic voters and 1,700 Republican. Can the Democratic vote be divided so as to secure the election of three Commissioners? Suppose J. P. Morris has 2,300 votes and W. L. Hogue, 2,300, and Hiram Bennett, J. D. Wood, has 1,000 off of Morris and 1,000 off of Hogue, making 2,000 out of 3,300, can they all three defeat a Republican who gets 1,700 votes?

Please answer through your paper at your earliest convenience. G. S. J.

As we did not make the new Constitution, and have no responsibility for its contents, we do not feel called upon to solve the problems instantaneously. We therefore submit the above to any one more inclined than we are to figure out the results probable under the humbug system of limited voting.

THE death of GEORGE M. STROUD, for nearly thirty-six years a judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, is announced. He was eighty-one years old, and was well known to the legal profession of the State, as an able, upright and learned jurist. A single fact connected with him is worthy of note, here. In 1828, or thereabouts, he prepared and published a careful Digest of the Slave Laws of the country. It was not intended as an anti-slavery book in any sense, but was a mere legal compend of the laws prevailing at that time in the slave States, and of the decisions of the courts thereon. A few years afterwards the anti-slavery agitation broke out, and this purely legal book was cited by the anti-slavery speakers to prove the horrible condition of the slave under the laws regulating slavery, and the citations necessarily carried with them a great deal of weight. Mr. STROUD, being himself a Democrat, and of an old Democratic family, did not feel comfortable at being thus paraded as an anti-slavery authority, and his book suddenly became very scarce. We do not know who did it nor in what way it was done, but all the unsold copies of the work were in some manner got out of the way, and the author never permitted a second edition to go to press, his copy-right protecting him while it lasted. The few copies that were out were exceedingly hard to get at, and the book, practically, was beyond the general reach. After the [illegible]ght expired, the Anti-Slavery So[illegible] it as standard anti-slavery book; but it was not then in demand. The facts it contained had been gathered from other sources, and the interest in it had therefore died out.

THE operations of the act of Congress of June 30, 1874, regulating the issuing of new currency, and practically establishing Free Banking, have brought out sundry curious facts which seem hard to explain. That act, as the New York *Bulletin* says, "did almost everything that is necessary to make our national bank circulation elastic. It removed all direct restrictions upon the volume of circulating notes, made provision for banks withdrawing their circulation, and established an agency through which the holders of bank notes could procure their redemption in lawful money."

And what has been the result? The West and the South clamored last year for more currency, and her representatives in Congress insisted upon some measures that would increase, for those regions, the volume of the circulating medium, while New England insisted that contraction was the remedy, as we already had too much money in circulation: yet under the Currency act of 1874, New England has *increased* her bank circulation, while the West and the South have suffered theirs to *decrease*. In New York there has been a decrease of $4,805,425. In all the New England States there has been an increase, aggregating $3,117,420 and in Massachusetts alone amounting to $2,320,470. The Western States—with the single exception of Ohio, which has added $93,450 to its circulation—show a material contraction. Illinois has surrendered $2,862,540, and the reductions in other Western States bring up the total decrease in that section to about $5,000,000. In most of the Southern States, also, there has been a contraction.

What causes this contradiction between text and comment? Did New England really want more money, while she thought she did not? And were the South and West mistaken in supposing they wanted more currency than they had? An affirmative answer to these questions would seem to be warranted by the facts; but, in our judgment, the solution of the difficulty is to be found elsewhere. New England has money enough for its own wants, and to spare; but her capitalists find it more profitable to invest their cash in national banks and lend it to other sections of the country than to use it in any other way; while Western and Southern capitalists find it more profitable to lend their money outside of the national bank restrictions than inside of them. The result is that New England capitalists, in lending money to the West through the agency of their national banks, have increased the bank circulation; while the Western and Southern capitalists, cramped by the exactions of the national bank act, have thrown it off, in order to be free to lend without legal restriction, and in so doing have reduced the circulation of their sections.

There has been, then, practically, no expansion in the one case nor contraction in the other, but capital has found that the national bank act suits its purpose in one section and thwarts it in the other. Much of the money loaned in the West comes from New England; and experience has shown that it is easier to own a bank in Massachusetts and lend the money in Illinois or Iowa, than it is to own a bank in Illinois and loan the money out in its neighborhood. The locality of the paper issue has been changed, but not the use of it when issued; in other words, it is found more convenient, in practice, to issue paper in New England and circulate it in the West than to confine both issue and circulation to the same locality.

WE suppose that the success of the Americans at the ride match in Ireland is to be regarded as a great American victory, but somehow we cannot get up any enthusiasm over it. We have tried, for two days, to get our eagle to scream, but he will not do it. There does not seem to us to be any great virtue in shooting well at a target, nor any practical good in being able to hit the bull's eye nine times out of ten. There are not very many ways in which this proficiency can be turned to account. As duellists these marksmen might be made useful in killing off the fools who might be silly enough to challenge them, or they might be turned to a legitimate use as teachers of the young women who delight in archery, and who would be likely to think it "just lovely" if they could hit the target with the precision shown by the Americans at Dollymount; but beyond that there is no present opening for them. There is no war in hand; and if there was one, these rifle-shots would be among the last to turn up among the sharpshooters. We contess to a certain glow of pride at hearing of the suppressed rage of the Dublin mob at the Irish "team" (bad luck to them for a set of jackasses!) for permitting themselves to be beaten; there is something delicious in being able to chuckle with delight over the mortification felt by that Dublin rabble; but beyond the ecstacy of reading about the gnashing of teeth and foaming at the mouth of the disappointed Irish sports, what is there specially to be proud of? The HON. ELIJAH POGRAM, whose home is in the setting sun, will cherish it as another instance of our great superiority over the British, sir, to be alluded to on all fitting occasions, and the sophomoric devotees of the Bird of Freedom may hail it as an additional proof of the degradation wrought among their people by the effete monarchies of the old world; but sensible people will regret that men capable of such skill in the use of the rifle had not found some better way of displaying their abilities.

THE New York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, in enumerating a long series of mistakes which occurred on the BEECHER side of the great scandal trial, says one great error consisted in too much kindness toward persons who could have been and ought to have been important witnesses, but who were let off on account of their extreme disinclination to go upon the stand. We suspect, however, that the gravest blunder of all was in permitting lawyer SHERMAN to have anything to do with the case. Notwithstanding he is a prominent member of Plymouth church, people do not forget that he is the same man who, in connection with DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, perpetuated for so many years the infamous career of FISK and GOULD, influencing, overriding or intimidating legislators, judges and jurors until it seemed as if justice nowhere dared to show her head. That era of demoralization which fittingly terminated in the tragic death of FISK and the forcible ejection of GOULD from the Erie Railway offices at the Opera House, stamped FIELD and SHEARMAN with an inefaceable brand of disgrace.

"From the sum, $15,727,482, imposed by the Legislature of 1874, Governor Tilden reduced by executive action, judicious eliminations from the appropriation bills, of $2,711,634, a clear saving of that amount to the tax-paying citizens of the State."—*Boston Post.*

Yes: and the way in which he effected the saving was to veto appropriations to that amount for repairs and improvements to the canals, which will have to be made by the next administration. At the same time, however, he permitted the bill authorizing a tax levy of $420,000 to become a law without his signature, under which one WILLARD JOHNSON, a Democratic Assemblyman, gets $56,203 62 on a contract which the Governor denounced in his "Canal Message" of March 18th, as one of the fraudulent contracts, on which he said $110,320 13 had been paid, while it was awarded at $87,871. This is the sort of capital on which the "reformer" TILDEN is running for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

THE Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad, in which the people of the oil regions in this State have a considerable interest, is practically completed. Regular trains commenced running through to Kennedy yesterday. The road gives Buffalo another competing line to the West and a more direct line to the Southwest than any in operation. The *Commercial Advertiser* of that city says:

"Although the Titusville people failed to carry out their part of the agreement, fair connections with the lower oil basin, which is by far the most productive, will be secured over the Atlantic and Great Western line. Access is gained by the same route to the vast bituminous coal regions of Butler and Mercer counties, Pennsylvania. It will, of course, take time for the new road to develop a business where there is so much competition as there is for coal and oil; but it has advantages which ultimately must have their effect."

NEARLY every first-class druggist prepares citrate of magnesia for his trade. A few days ago an Iowa revenue agent seized a quantity of it, maintaining that it was a violation of the revenue laws. The supervisor did not agree with him, however, as he did not think it was a patent medicine, or liable to tax. The matter was referred to the Department at Washington, and the following is the opinion of the Commissioner:

"I have to say that the medicine is official, as you state, but it is put up in a style or manner similar to that of patent or proprietary medicines in general, having directions for its use printed on the label, and without the formula by which it is made being either printed or referred to on the label, and consequently, in the opinion of this office, is liable to stamp tax."

This ruling is of interest and importance to druggists generally.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Each man makes his own stature: builds himself:
Virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids;
Her monuments shall stand when Egypt's fall."

Loader's charge was foul.

The wool clip is the largest ever sheared in the country.

That Tilton-Beecher matter is as mixed as scrambled eggs.

Nellie has been beaten all to pieces. It's a boy, born in St. Louis, which its name is Fitch.

American rifle manufacturers will claim an active share in the "victory" at Dollymount.

General Batcheller has begun to assume his new functions in the Government of the Khedive of Egypt.

A painful similarity of style is noticeable among the commencement performances of our various colleges.

Watermelons being almost ready for buttering, Gratz Brown is going to stump Ohio for Allen and Cary.

The extension of the Granger idea to commerce is a project now before the National Grange in Washington.

American breech-loaders will probably become "the fashion" in Ireland and England for sports' rifles, now.

In consequence of the music of a little Lute, Mrs. Lute, a female lawyer of Tiffin, Ohio, has retired from the bar.

The pleasantest tale from China, of late, is to the effect that she has appropriated forty thousand taels for the Centennial.

The imports of Boston last week were nearly one hundred per cent. larger than for the corresponding week of last year.

The Board of Trustees of Cape May has appropriated two hundred dollars for a "systematic effort to advertise the place."

A Coffee county, Ga., man, aged ninety-six, thought he had grounds for getting married again. The bride is twenty-six.

Sunstroke has become so common in New York that an establishment for the special treatment of such cases is talked of.

A bottle of whisky, sealed up for nearly a hundred years in a Maine chimney, has just been brought to light. A soot-able flue-id.

An Irish member of Parliament informs the world that "the sword of Demosthenes is hanging over the heads of the Irish people." What a blade!

The wheat crop tributary to the Sioux City road above Madelia, and which will seek a market over it this year, is estimated at 1,680,000 bushels.

An engine has been invented in Paris which is driven by the alternate expansion and contraction of oil, or some other liquid contained in cylinders.

Last year the arrivals of immigrants in Canada were 71,000 in round numbers, of which 30,000 remained, the other 40,000 coming across the border.

Tennyson's new drama, "Queen Mary," is to be brought out next winter in New York, with Mr. Irving and Mrs. Bateman in the two leading parts.

The quality of the ore and iron of Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky is such as to give much promise of the future of Southern iron industries.

The potato bug has not yet appeared to any extent as far south as Delaware or Maryland, nor has it yet made much progress in New England.

Southern Europe is suffering from drought, and the crops in Russia and Hungary are looking very badly. Our breadstuffs will be in lively demand.

The new direct cable is thought to be a failure. It is some time since its completion was announced, but it cannot be learned that any signals have come over it.

Minnesota, too, looks forward to prosperous times. No year, say the local papers, has there been such a breadth of grain sown as this, and never did wheat look better than at present.

There's a good chance, now, for the Prince of Wales to learn the language of his people. The Welsh are taking active measures for the propagation of their language in the principality.

The "burglar mania" has reached such a pass in New York city that the *Times* feels called upon to say that every householder should provide himself with the means of giving the thieves a warm reception.

Connecticut still maintains its unenviable reputation in regard to divorces. The whole number granted last year was 492.

"Each year unto the last doth say:
What you connect I cut away."

Deiphi, Ind., is one of the most accommodating towns we have heard of lately. When the Fourth of July is a trial going to be celebrated, that is there specially to be proud of? The HON. ELIJAH POGRAM, whose home is in the setting sun, will cherish it as another instance of our great superiority over the British, sir, to be alluded to on all fitting occasions, and the sophomoric devotees of the Bird of Freedom may hail it as an additional proof of the degradation wrought among their people by the effete monarchies of the old world; but sensible people will regret that men capable of such skill in the use of the rifle had not found some better way of displaying their abilities.

The new navy uniform buttons up close around the throat, and the orthodox sailor with his big open collar will live only in the memories of the past. The Government choked off all that foolishness, yesterday.

The Penikese school threatens to be a complete failure. Started by the princely munificence of Mr. John Anderson, and nourished in its infancy by the enthusiasm of the late Prof. Agassiz, it deserves a better fate.

Brute kindness. A fox recently found in the Maine woods, caught and entangled in a trap set last fall, had within reach of him thirty-four full grown field mice, which must have been caught and furnished him for food by other foxes.

It seems that in Japan Christian teaching is mainly monopolized by the Roman and Greek churches, these bodies having 23,000 converts as the result of the labors of forty-one missionaries, while seventy-five Protestant missionaries have but 200 converts.

PERSONAL.

Vice President Wilson will spend the summer at Saratoga, where he will devote himself to drinking the waters and writing on his history of the "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America."

The old mansion formerly occupied by Lieutenant General Scott still stands in Elizabeth, N. J., and it is now proposed to buy it for a public historical library and depository for old MSS., relics, books—"a rendezvous for future generations."

Some Boston people want the rebel guerrilla Mosby to lecture to them next fall, and some Indiana people are anxious to be instructed by the rebel Jeff Davis at about the same time. If Captain Jack were living there are people who would extend him such calls, probably, as they would also to Wilkes Booth and Benedict Arnold.

Mrs. Esther Dickinson, of Deerfield, New York, a short time before her death, made a will giving her property, valued at about $80,000, for the founding of a school in that town. Three months or so before she died she changed her mind and also the will, and she is now declared to have been insane, and the will is to be contested. Making wills nowdays seems to be prima facia evidence of insanity.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* gracefully, magnanimously and nobly warns General Sherman that he had better take care how he tells stories in the South, because we "will hereafter be dependent upon the votes of members who were once Confederate soldiers, for the handsome allowance and pay we have given the dignity of his distinguished position." This chivalric threat needs no comment.

Young Louis Napoleon has shown himself a plucky youth. A correspondent of the London *Globe* gives this account of an act of his: "A few days ago Dr. Russell Reynolds was being driven in a four-wheeled cab from Charlton Station, near Blackheath. The horse became restive and ran away, and the position of affairs was critical, for not far off there was a precipitous unprotected bank. Over this the animal would certainly have plunged had not its progress been stopped by the young Prince, who, happening to be close by, sprang forward, seized the horse by the head, and pulled him up. The Prince was dragged along for the muddy road for a considerable distance.

Father Boehm preached last Sunday from the identical pulpit in New York in which he first preached nearly seventy years ago. "The aged clergyman," says the *Commercial Advertiser*, "has passed his hundredth year, and has seen wonderful changes in this neighborhood. The city that three-fourths of a century ago did not extend to Canal street is now wholly given to business below that point. The substantial citizens who then made their homes in Ann, Fulton and John streets, and the men of wealth who lived adjacent to the Battery, have passed away long ago, and the sites of their homes have utterly forgotten their names. Only there remains the century-old preacher, standing in the pulpit which numbers less years than his own, and speaking from the singularly significant text, 'Behold I stand at the door and knock.' It is something that New York can boast the only centennial clergyman."

OHIO NEWS.

There are now thirty children in the Children's Home at Portsmouth.

David Rockwood aged ninety-eight, is the oldest man in La Grange.

The Ohio State Teachers' Association will convene at Put-in-Bay this week.

In Preble county a farm hand ate fungi or mushrooms, and died in consequence.

A narrow gauge railway from Bellaire, through St. Clairsville and Cadiz, to Lake Erie, is proposed.

The La Grange cheese factories are making 4,300 pounds daily, requiring 43,000 pounds of milk.

The Sandusky *Register* says the 24th was the warmest day of the season there, the mercury standing at 96 at two P. M.

A love-sick girl named Anne Rawlins committed suicide at the Kessler House, Fremont, the other day, by taking laudanum.

It cost Art Flood ten day's labor on the street for shaving one man last Sunday, while nothing is said of the two hundred saloons in full blast while the shaving was going on.—*Youngstown Register.*

In Hardin county is a huge frog pond called the Sciote Marsh, which produces seventy bushels of frogs per acre. The marsh is the property of a retired judge, to the great consternation of the frogs and mosquitoes.

A Kelley's Island correspondent writes to the Sandusky *Register* as follows: "If the land line of our telegraph is not done soon, you may advertise the demise of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and also the Kelley's Island and Sandusky Cable Company. The corpse will be ready."

On Monday, El. Aldrich and a man named Smith went hunting. They separated. Aldrich thought he saw a fox behind some bushes, and banged away. But lo! it was poor Smith, who fell dead, a shot through each ear, four in the back of his head, and four along down his back. He will recover.—*Clyde Review.*

On Wednesday evening about six o'clock, a man named Loel Loose, living at Flat Rock, was discovered hanging in his barn. He had been out in his buggy just before, and, on returning home, put his horse in his stable without unharnessing him, and taking the hitching strap, hanged himself to a beam, his toes reaching within a couple of inches of the floor. He had been dead but a few minutes before being discovered, and was immediately cut down. All efforts to retain life were unavailing. No cause can be assigned for the deed. *Bellevue Gazette.*

A YOUNG attache to one of the embassies, now a distinguished diplomatist, was once invited to dine with Count Demidoff. On the return of the company to the salon, groups were formed here and there, and when the coffee was handed, the young attache, carried away by the interest of the conversation in which he was engaged, took a lump of sugar from the sugar bowl with his finger when the servant presented the tray to him. Count Demidoff, indignant at this breach of etiquette, signed to the lackey to throw the rest of the contents of the sugar bowl out of the window. The lesson was a severe one, and struck dumb the witnessed it. But the *spirituel* young offender, while understanding perfectly the insult intended, preserved an imperturbable calmness. He slowly drained the contents of his cup, and, walking deliberately to the window, he fixed his eyes on M. Demidoff and tossed carelessly into the street the cup and saucer of priceless Sevres and the gold spoon. "I did not know that such was the usage," he said to the count. And then he recommenced his conversation with an air of perfect *nonchalance.*

There seems to be no end to the discoveries of cinnabar in Oregon.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN EARTHQUAKE.

Private Advices Concerning the Great Disaster—The First Reports Exaggerated—5,000 Persons Killed—Terrible Destruction of Property.

Private advices concerning the destruction on May 18th of the city of San Jose de Cucuta, Republic of Colombia, have been received. A remarkable fact connected with the earthquake, mentioned by several correspondents, is that it was felt on the west side only of the mountain range. It is also learned that the shock was felt at Carthagena, north, and Bogota and Honada, south, extending over a space of about six degrees of latitude. In Cucuta, as well as in Trujillo, Merida and Mendoza, the tremor was very perceptible at intervals for forty-eight hours after the great destruction of the city. Among other places destroyed were the towns of San Antonio, El Rosario, Salazar, San Cristobal, San Cayetano, Santiago, Grramalote, Arboledas and Cucutilla. The first reports of the number killed, it is now said, were exaggerated, and it is supposed that only about 5,000 persons lost their lives. The condition of Cucuta is described as being most horrible. The panic was so great that many of the persons who escaped immediately departed for Maracaibo and other cities, and the dead were left unburied among the ruins.

Owing to the heat of the weather the bodies soon putrified and a most horrible stench prevailed, causing much sickness among those who were unable to get away —so much so that at the last advices the city was virtually abandoned. Among those killed was Mr. Ildefonso Trujillo, a very wealthy merchant of Cucuta. He survived the earthquake, but died shortly after of a fever brought on by excitement and exposure. The death of Mr. Francisco Casanova was peculiarly sad. He had escaped with his whole family, but upon reentering his house to get some bed clothes for his baby, a second shock came on, and he was killed. He is the only person of all who were killed who is known to have been decently buried. He was interred in the garden of his own house, by his family, assisted by a few friends.

One correspondent states that when the volcano in Sobatera burst, a large spherical mass of incandescent lava was thrown out and fell in the heart of the city, striking the German apothecary shop, owned by Messrs. Theiss, Van Diesel & Co., which was set on fire. Both of these gentlemen escaped, together with Mr. Van Diesel's wife and two children, and Mr. Riedel, the German Consul at Cucuta, who was in the house on a visit. Besides the sickness resulting from exposure to the inclemencies of the weather and the night air, there is much suffering and death among the wounded, owing to the frequent attacks of lock-jaw peculiar to that climate, where even the slightest wounds, notwithstanding the greatest precautions may be taken to prevent exposure to cold or rain, often result fatally from that cause.

The losses in coffee alone have been very great, and it is estimated that from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds have been destroyed by fires, in the ruins, and rain. A large quantity of personal property was also lost, as bands of pillagers went through the ruined town without restriction, carrying off all the valuable property they could find.

HARD TIMES.

The Cause of Them.

The Boston *Journal* thus expresses its opinion about the cause of the long continued hard times:

"In partial explanation of this it may be said that there is such a thing as commercial dyspepsia. Depression is not simply epidemic; it sometimes becomes chronic. When everybody joins in a chorus of 'hard times,' it is likely to continue hard times until some more cheerful spirit starts up in a different key. But this is not a sufficient explanation. A cause which lies much deeper, and is more baneful in its influence, is the practice of under-selling. Competition is said to be the life of trade; but there are cases where it may more truthfully be called the death of trade. We do not refer to that species of competition which contents itself with a small rather than large profit, and serves to actually stimulate trade by bringing commodities within the purchasing power of the many; nor to competition of the Cheap John sort, which introduces poor goods in close imitation of the better, and whose seeming 'bargains' are in reality swindles. But we mean that competition which results in cutting down the price of goods below what it costs to manufacture them, and which leaves no reasonable margin of profit for any one.

"How such competition arises, and how it operates, are apparent to any one who will look at the condition of trade since the panic. As a fact he is rather miserable unless he is continually punched by somebody.—*Baltimore American.*

A considerable number of cotton yarn mills are to be established the coming season in the cotton States of the South.

Three Attainable Blessings.

A good appetite, vigorous digestion and sound sleep are three blessings that imply a good many more, and are attainable by the daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stomach that is invigorated by that ruling tonic rapidly disposes of the food committed to it, and at the proper time craves for more with natural earnestness. All brain from which pain and despondency have been banished by that salutary anodyne and cheering cordial, enjoys at the hour of rest that tranquil, dreamless repose for which no other human that Providence can bestow can compensate. Besides this it wards off malarial diseases, in this physique is strengthened and fortified against the attacks of disease by this splendid vitalizer and protective agent which, take it altogether, is about the most desirable, as it is unquestionably one of the most popular medicines in existence.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, diseases of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sore eructations sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron—take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 29 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 29 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails.

MWF*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. A. Brown, Jas. Park, Jr., Thos. M. Kier, R. K. Snick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ziegler, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

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MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
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POLITICAL.

State.

Senator Waream, of Mifflin, is favorably mentioned as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer.

Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing has been nominated by the Democratic county convention of Schuylkill county for Governor.

The Democrats of Schuylkill county, at their county meeting on Monday, passed resolutions strongly urging the nomination of Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, President Judge of the Schuylkill district, as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party in the coming Gubernatorial contest. Thus the Wallace movement to make Pershing the coming man is beginning to crop out.

The Republicans of Jefferson county met in convention on Monday, and made up this ticket: Prothonotary—J. B. Henderson, of Brookville; Sheriff—F. S. Crissman, of Clayville; Treasurer—M. V. Shaffer, of Brookville; Associate Judges—J. E. Mitchell, of Punxsutawney, and J. C. McComb, of Corsica; County Commissioners—R. A. Travis, of Porter township, and S. A. Hunter, of Knox township; County Auditors—J. F. Hawthorn, of Beaver township, and M. H. Williams, of Knox township; Coroner—Dr. B. Sweeny, of Brookville.

The Democracy of Mercer held their county convention on Monday, and nominated the following ticket: State Senator—Thomas B. Taylor; Sheriff—P. J. Pierce; Prothonotary—John S. Williamson; Treasurer—G. C. Hollis; Clerk of Courts—John McKinley; Recorder—S. C. Niece; District Attorney—L. Kuder; Commissioners—John Carmichael and J. P. Derr; Auditors—T. S. Powell and J. M. Dumars; Poor Director—Robert M. Pringle; Coroner—Dr. De La Cossitt. E. L. Garvin was elected Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, and Walter Pierce, A. Heinlein and John M. Murdock Representative delegates.

The only thing that Republicans will have to fear this fall is the apathy that might possibly result from over-confidence. In a State polling so heavy a vote as Pennsylvania, it has more than once occurred that a party actually in a minority of thirty or forty thousand has by polling its whole strength carried the day, through the failure of the majority to poll anything like their full vote. Republicans should work from now until the election as if there was not a vote to spare. Every district should be thoroughly organized and arrangements made to bring every vote to the polls. This done they need have no fears of the result.—*Reading Times.*

General.

Tweed said the other day: "I want it distinctly understood that I am as good a Democrat to-day as I ever was." Certainly he is; and if it were not for outside public opinion the Democracy would give the Boss his old place in the party.

The Republicans of Minnesota will hold their State Convention at St. Paul on July 28. It is pretty well settled that their nominee for Governor will be the Hon. J. S. Pillsbury. He is a very popular man, and will be a hard candidate to beat.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, is the latest man to give his "views" of Presidential matters to the public. He does not think President Grant could carry a single State were he to be renominated. Kansas would go dead against him. Mr. Bristow, of Kentucky, the Senator considers the strongest Republican in the party, and the man destined to be the next President.

"Templeton," in his last letter to the Hartford *Courant*, has the following with regard to the Ohio Democratic platform: "The cussed fools of our side are getting ready to throw away all our chances again," said a despondent member of this party to me the day the news arrived. "We ought to have been in power eight years ago; but this seemed a chance we *couldn't* lose—and it is going."

Mr. Wendell Phillips should be very happy just now. His marvelous inflation letter is calling out for him more good round abuse than he has enjoyed for a long time. And he does enjoy it. In this respect he resembles the mysterious 'Awkins in the story. A gentleman was walking along quietly one afternoon, when an unknown man came up rapidly behind him, and giving him a violent thrust with his umbrella, ejaculated, "'Awkins! I say 'Awkins!" Not paying any attention to the demand, the punch was repeated together with the ejaculation. Then the gentleman turned around, and his pursuer saw it was not 'Awkins. "O, I beg pardon," he stammered, "I thought you were my friend 'Awkins." The other looked at him quietly for a moment, and then in a ruminating way inquired: "Is you a friend 'Awkins fond of this sort of thing?" Mr. Phillips is particularly "fond of this sort of thing." In fact he is rather miserable unless he is continually punched by somebody.—*Baltimore American.*

DRY GOODS.
New and Desirable Goods FOR OUR JULY SALES!
We thank the Public for the very liberal patronage during the month of July. New and Desirable Goods will be opened House during the month of July. New advantage possible in New Goods bought, in many instance, at one-half
Special Bargains IN **Summer Dress Goods!**
At 12½c, Fine Black Grenadines, usual price 25c.
At 15c, Japanese Silks, well worth 25c.
At 12½c, New Invisible Plaids, usual price 25c.
At 8½c, Striped Linen Hernania, worth 25c.
At 25c, Rich Black Striped Grenadines.
At 50c, Elegant Black Silk Striped Grenadines, recently sold at $1 00 and $1 25.
At 12½c, Rich Figured All-wool and Silk Barages —same quality sold 20 years ago at 75c.
Extra Bargains in Black Grenadines and Hernanias, all qualities, from lowest to finest.
Bargains in Silk Pongees, Mohairs, &c.
Bargains in Fine Dress Goods of every description.
Bargains in Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
Bargains in Colored and Striped Dress Silks.
Bargains in Dress Linens, from 12½c upward.
Bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas.
Bargains in Black Cashmeres, Tamese Cloth, &c.
Bargains in Colored Alpacas at 25c.
Bargains in Summer Dress Goods, from 12½c to 25c.
Full dress pattern of Black Hernania for 50c.
Send your name and post
WILLIAM SEMPLE,

CARPETS.
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Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China Mattings,
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Rugs, Mats,
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Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
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APRIL 1, 1875.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.
New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,
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J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SH

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 1, 1875.

A correspondent, referring to our remarks on the subject of usury, asks what the English law is on that subject and of other European countries, also what the laws of the various States are. To which we reply that there are no usury laws in England, they having been abolished in 1840, in reference to all contracts of £10 and upward having not more than twelve months to run, and in 1855 the law was repealed entirely. None of the commercial countries of Europe have any laws regulating the amount of interest that can legally be charged, except, we believe, decrepit Spain, which is in keeping with the general character of that nation.

Of our own States, Massachusetts has no law on the subject of usury, or at least any rate may be collected that is agreed upon between the parties, and where there is no rate specified six per cent. is the rate understood. This is the most liberal and enlightened law of any of the States, and as the public learn to know their own interests, will gradually become the law of the country. In the majority of the States the unnamed rate is six per cent., and by special agreement any figure above that is legal up to ten per cent. The New York State law is probably as severe as that in any of the States. By statute 7 per cent. is the legal rate, and all contracts wherein an excess of that rate is received are void and the usurious lender forfeits both principal and interest. Corporations cannot set up the defense of usury. Next to Massachusetts, the Pennsylvania law is about as liberal as any of them. Here 6 per cent. is the legal rate, but a contract for a higher rate is not binding, yet a fair purchase of a bond or note may be made at any discount without being usurious.

The law of May 28, 1858, after fixing six per cent. as the legal rate of interest, provides that where more than six per cent. is contracted for or reserved, that the borrower may deduct the difference between six per cent. and the rate charged in his final settlement with his creditor, and where more than six per cent. is paid; any action to recover the excessive interest must be commenced within six months of the time of such payment.

The law also provides that nothing in this act shall affect the holders of negotiable paper taken *bona fide* in the usual course of business.

There is also a special law of this State, passed May 21, 1857, allowing commission merchants and agents of parties not residing in this Commonwealth to retain moneys of residents of Pennsylvania in their hands, and pay on the same seven per cent. per annum, and to receive the same rate of interest for any advances made by them on account of goods consigned to them for sale.

The act of July 26, 1842, allows railroad and canal companies to issue their bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, and to sell them at a discount without having such transactions deemed usurious; and this provision, by the law of February 25, 1856, is extended to all canal and railroad companies that are authorized to issue bonds, certificates of loan or evidences of indebtedness secured by mortgage.

In March, 1865, a law was passed allowing borrowers on mortgage security to pay in addition to 6 per cent. interest, the taxes and assessments upon the loan or its interest, when the same shall be payable by the lender.

The United States bankrupt law of June 22, 1874, provides that an assignee in bankruptcy may, under order of the court, sell the real estate of a bankrupt on time, the deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. This provision applies to all the States without exception. It will thus be seen that the law of this State is liberal compared with that of New York, and yet it bears hardest on those who are the first victims of the usury law—borrowers upon real estate.

There is no doubt but that all classes would be benefited in any and every community by the repeal of these unwholesome restrictions. The usury laws are always inoperative to prevent "extortion," and are never enforced except by a rogue who wishes to evade an honest payment. They are therefore in every instance powerless for good and only effective for evil. Whatever risk there may be in loaning money at more than the legal rate, the borrower pays extra for when money is scarce; and the limitation keeps money scarce wherever it is at all operative. If the usury laws were abolished throughout the United States, thus inviting the unrestrained use of foreign capital, we doubt if the average rate of interest would ever again reach the old legal limit.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, July 1, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has exhibited a strong undertone which culminated in higher prices, with a good demand for stocks at the close. The existing large short interest keeps the market very firm but will probably in the next fortnight. Western Union was particularly strong during the morning, which was later accounted for in the report that the company had succeeded in placing the loan for which they had recently been disappointed in their applications for proposals. Its share sympathized closely with Western Union, but business generally was of a very negative character. Pacific Mail attracts considerable attention, but seems feverish and halting between the bulls and bears.

Lake Shore has been firm and dull—at times quite depressed. The same may be said of Union Pacific.

The miscellaneous list continues firm and dull, with the exception of Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, which manifests unexpected weakness. Maripesa is attractive during the past few days and at improving quotations. Wabash was heavy during the morning, but improved a half per cent. before the closing. There is nothing new concerning this stock, but the general impression is that it must sell still lower.

Government, State and railroad bonds are very dull, but generally maintain their quotations.

Toward the close of business prices reacted to a small extent, but the market remained steady at quotations.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:35 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	113	113⅛	113	113	113	113⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	118⅛					118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	118					118
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	118⅛					118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, registered	117					117
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupon	118					118
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, registered	117					117
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	118					118
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, registered	118					118
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, coupon	118					118
Currency 6's, registered	122					122
New 5 per cents	117⅛					117⅛
Western Union Tel.	97	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
Quicksilver	32½					32½
Pacific Mail	39					39
Panama	124					124
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	25					25
Wells Fargo Express	93					93
American Express	57					57
United States Express	50					50
Erie	14					14
Michigan Central	104					104
Michigan Southern	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
Illinois Central	104½					104½
Cleve., & Pittsburgh	91½					91½
Chicago & Northw'n	36					36
Do. preferred	64					64
Rock Island	109					109
St. Paul, common	36					36
Do. preferred	63					63
Wabash, common	7					7
Fort Wayne	97					97
Ohio & Mississippi	23					23
Union Pacific	94					94
Barings	9					9
Hannibal and St. Joe	24					24
Iron Mountain	9					9
C., C. & I. C.						
Scotia Carolina, Apl	30					30
Scotia Carolina, July						
Missouri 6's						

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50	50½
Reading, sales	35¾	
Unite'd Cos. of N. J.	122½	123
Oil Creek	10	10½
Lehigh Valley, sales		
Allegheny Valley, sales—div. 3		
P. C. & St. L., mort. bonds	77	77

By Associated Press.

Gold Closed at 113¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent.

STERLING

Firm at 487 for sixty days and 490 for sight.

GOLD

Strong, opening at 113¾ and closing at 113¼. Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent. Loans also made flat and at 1 per cent. for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $291,000. Clearings $32,000,000. Customs receipts $251,000. Gold awards to-day $1,000,00 at 116,35@116,36.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet, except Tennessees, which were strong and higher.

The Executive Committee of Lake Shore Company have put forth a statement which shows gross earnings for six months of $6,341,000, expenses $5,465,000 and net earnings $1,478,000. After paying interest there is a balance of about $50,000 and no dividend was declared. There was a sharp decline in stocks immediately after the above announcement.

Stocks were irregular at the commencement of business and later became weak, with the decline ranging from ½@¾ per cent. Shortly after twelve o'clock there was a spurt in Pacific Mail, Western Union and Union Pacific, which acted as a brace for the rest of the market, but toward the close the whole market tumbled with Lake Shore as the leading feature. At one hour, however, stocks were strong and higher with a recovery of from ¾@1¾ per cent. from the lowest point. Evidences of strength was in Pacific Mail, which rose from 38½ to 40¾ closing at 40¾. Lake Shore declined to 59 and closed at 59½. Western Union recovered from 97 to 97¾ and closed firm. Union Pacific rose from 93¾ to 95¾, closing at the latter figure. Northwestern advanced to 35¾. Other changes were slight. There was a good buying of stocks on the decline, occasioned by the Lake Shore statement. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 260,000 shares, of which 45,000 were Pacific Mail, 8,500 Western Union, 8,000 Northwestern, 9,000 Erie, 22,500 Lake Shore and 4,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	62	Do preferred	54
W. U. Tel	97¾	Toledo & Wabash	5
Quicksilver	32½	Do preferred	16
Adams Express	93½	Fort Wayne	97¾
Wells Fargo Ex	93½	Illinois Central	104½
American Express	57	Do preferred	118
U. S. Express	49½	Chicago & Alton	102½
Pacific Mail	40¾	Do preferred	107
New York Central	102½	Ohio & Mississippi	23⅞
Erie	14	Cleve., Col. & Cin.	49
Do preferred	23⅞	Burlington & Q.	112½
Harlem	130½	Lake Shore	59⅛
Do preferred	130	C. C. & I. C.	95
Mich. Central	69	Illinois Central	102½
Cleveland & Pitts	91½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	25
Northwestern	35¾	Union Pac. stock	75¾
Do preferred	49½	Central Pac. bds	103
Rock Island	109¾	Union Pacific bds	103
N. J. Central	111	Del. & Lack	118½
St. Paul	35¾	Bankers' Bills	487½
Ex div.			

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123½	5-20's, 1867	121⅞
5-20's, 1862	118	5-20's, 1868	121⅞
5-20's, 1864	118⅛	New 5's	118¼
5-20's, 1865	122	10-40's	119
5-20's, 1865, new	120¼	Currency 6's	122½
Ex div.			

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	99½	Virginia, old	37½
Tennessee, old	47	N. Carolina, old	39
Tennessee, new	46½	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	37		
Ex div.			

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 1, 1875. }

Trade, to-day, presented materially the same features as previously noted, there being a quiet and somewhat sluggish feeling in general business, with values very generally held steady. The close of the first six months of 1875 presents an opportunity for a retrospect which gives, to say the least, ground for believing that the future is to bring improvement and prosperity to trade in this city. A comparison between the condition of the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh on the 1st of January 1875, and their condition now, shows that while business at present is not all that could be desired, it has made a long stride in advance in the past six months. With good crops will come an increasing demand for manufactures and merchandise, which will, it is reasonable to believe, create as much improvement during the last half of 1875 as has already been recorded for the first half of the same year, and by the close of the year we may expect activity and prosperity in nearly every branch of the vast interests of this city. Of the general mercantile situation the New York *Shipping List* says: "Although business is neither so active or profitable as it has been, the season whose limits are nearly intime and harvest is rolling on, and agricultural labor is nursing the expanding hopes of the year with its ever diligent hand. The cereal crops, with exceptions as in all years, hold out the promise of an abundance, and these are the mainstay of all business prosperity. With the hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat and corn annually gathered from the vast food producing area of the country, the producers, it is clear, must perforce exchange their surplus, and with the proceeds supply themselves with the products of mechanical and manufacturing industry."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	700	Cheese, lbs	70
Corn, bus	400	Wheat, bus	700
Rye, bus	40	Oats, bus	6,635
Butter, lbs	20	Bacon, lbs	280
Bacon, tcs	208	Potatoes, bus	1,570
Hay, bales	275		

The following quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Continues dull and depressed, especially for corn and oats. *Wheat* is very quiet but steady. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 28@1 30; spring wheat is dull and nominally selling at $1 20. *Corn* is quiet, with little doing, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote shelled nominally at 75@78c per bushel for yellow; 74@75c for high-mixed; 72@73c for low-mixed and white. We quote ear at 76@78c for yellow; 73@75c for mixed and white. *Oats* were steady at former prices with liberal receipts. We quote at 45@48c for white and 42@45c for mixed, with the tendency still downward. *Rye* was nominal at $1 15@1 18 per bushel. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rated 3@5c above these quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues active at good prices which are held firmly at quotations. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as following: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do wheat $6 50@6 75; white wheat, in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00 Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 50; rye flour $5 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 25; self-rising flour, in ₱ ½ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $5 00@6 00.

HAY—There is a weak market. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $18 00@19 00; upland prairie nominally 16 00@17 00. Sales from store were slow at $23 00@25 00. Loose hay sells at $20 00@22 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—The market is active at considerably shaded prices. We quote bran at 90c@$1 00 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 60@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Market quiet but steady for old. We quote strictly sound fruit at $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; lower grades are not wanted, and are quoted nominally at $2 50@4 00. We note the first arrival of new apples from the South to-day by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; quoted at $7 00@8 00 per barrel.

DRIED FRUITS—Is dull and inactive. We quote at 5@5½c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for choice to prime; 3@4c for common to fair.

BEANS—The market is quiet. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bushel; medium $1 80@1 90; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—The market continues dull and depressed with the stock in excess of the demand. We quote as follows: Extra creamery rolls 17@18c; choice tub 15@16c; good to prime 14@15c; fair to good, common to fair 9@13c. The lower grades are nominal.

CHEESE—There is a good demand and prices are a little stronger. We quote at 10¾@11¾c per ₱ for Ohio factory; New York factory 12@13c; Switzer 13@14c; Limburger 12@13c.

CIDER—We quote prime, sweet, $9 00@10 00 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a moderate demand. We quote at $8 00@10 00 per barrel; $2 75@3 00 per box.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is easy and rather weak at 17@18c per dozen for strictly fresh.

POTATOES—We note round to fair transactions at 50@55c. A light jobbing business is reported at 60c.

FRESH FRUITS—There is an active business. Gooseberries are coming in, and are in fair demand at 7@8c per quart. Strawberries are mostly out of market; quoted at 12@15c per quart. Raspberries are quoted at 10@15c per quart.

VEGETABLES—The market for old continues weak and by the close of the week they will probably be out of market. We quote old at 35c@$1 00 ₱ bush for peaches; loss from stone; Peerless Sugar 50 ₱ bushel; sales on track were at 80@85c ₱ bushel for peachblows; 70@80c for Peerless. New Southern potatoes are in large supply and active at $3 00@4 00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and easy at 45@75c per pair.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 5@5½c ₱ lb; Michigan fair 6@6½c; dried blackberries are quiet at 10@10c ₱ lb; dried peaches are firm at 10@12½c ₱ lb for common halves. Honey is in good supply at 20@25c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat honey 20@22c ₱ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75@2 00 per bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel. String beans 25c ₱ basket. Onions are quoted at 20@25c ₱ dozen bunches. Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 00@1 25 ₱ box. Radishes are selling at 20@25c ₱ dozen bunches. Bermuda tomatoes ruled at 75@$1 00 ₱ box; $4 50 ₱ crate. Cucumbers $3 00 per crate. Cabbages $2 50@3 00 ₱ barrel.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—The market continues rather quiet, with a slow demand for standard groceries at unchanged values. Foreign fruits are in active jobbing demand at buoyant prices. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21@	Standard A	10¾@
Choice Rio	20@	Standard B	10¼@
Prime Rio	19@	Do extra	10¼@
Good Rio	18@	Extra C—yellow	9¾@
Java	33@	Extra C—white	9¾@
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8½@9¾@
Rio, in papers	27@	Cut loaf	12@
Rio, in bulk	26½@	Crushed	12@
Java, in papers	40@	Powdered	11¾@
Java, in bulk	39@	Granulated	11¾@
Young Hyson 30c@	$1 00	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Gunpowder	50@	Strictly ch'c N. O.	72@75c
Imperial	45@	Common to prime	30@60c
Japan	45@	Good	60c
Oolong	25@	*Syrups.*	₱ lb.
Teas	80	Ex. white drips	70c
Souchong	25@	Sugar drips	60c
		Lower grades	10@53c
Spices.		*Starch.*	
Cloves	35c	Pearl	9c
Cassia	25c	Silver gloss	9c
		Corn	10c
Cloves, whole	35c	*Soaps.*	
Cassia, whole	25c	Irish soap	$4 50
Nutmegs	$1 30@1 50	Babbitt's best	7c
Pepper	25c	Dobbin's	5½c
Candies.		German mottled	7½c
Star, full weight	18c	Bi-carb in ₱ kegs	6c
Starine	16c	Bi-carb in ₱ papers	7c

Pearce, of Warren, there continues to be an active trade at firm prices. We quote: Building layers ₱ box, $2 75; **London** layers do, $3 00; Muscatels do, $3 00; Valentias 14@16c; currants—new 7¼c; citron 30c; prunes 8c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do Ivica 20c; do Princess 27c; do Jordan 30c; do Ivica 26c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French, do 16c. Filberts 14c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c; macaroni, 10@18c; tapioca 8@9c. Lemons—Messina ₱ box $3 50@4 00. Oranges—Messina ₱ box $8 50. Cocoa-nuts $4 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—The market is quiet and without change. We quote: Tomatoes, 2-lb cans, $ doz, $1 05@2 00; peaches, 3-lb cans, $ doz, $2 00@3 00; peaches, 2-lb cans, $ doz, $1 40; limabeans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 75; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 40; whortleberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 50; asparagus, 2-lb cans, $3 00; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $1 00; pears, 2-lb cans, $2 25; plan pickles, ₱ doz, $1 20; quart pickles, ₱ doz, $2 35; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $6 50; lobsters, 1-lb cans, 1,500 pickles, $9 00; 1 lb cans containing 600 pickles, $5 25.

TOBACCO—The market is steady with a moderately good demand and unchanged values as follows:

Manufactured.		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun rope	80@85c	Smoking—Grain-	
Black Navy	55@58c	lated	50@75c
Black Twist	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	48@50c	Western Leaf—	
Louisville Cav	68@70c	Wrappers	18@25c
Virginia Navy	48@53c	West'n leaf—Inge	9@12c
Virginia Twist	48@50c	Ohio Seed fillers	9@12c
Virginia Cav	65@68c	Ohio Seed filler	9@12c
Bubble Thick	53@60c	Ohio Seed—Cotton	9@12c
Ploughers	43@50c	wrapper	60@70c
Bright pounds	63@81	Conn. filler	10@15c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana wrap	$1 25@2 50
Rough & Ready	53@55c	Havana fillers	$55@125
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Penn's Seed	$15@20
Solace Smooth	60@65c	Connecticut	25@30
Black Snuff	60@65c	Seed & Havana	30@35
		Havana	40@150

FISH—There is a fair trade. We note a reduction of 25c on No. 3 new **mackerel**. We revise our quotations as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₱ bbl	$20 00	Boneless codfish, ₱ lb	8@9c
No. 1 mess	19 00	White fish, ₱ half bbl	$4 00
Extra No. 1 shore	17 00	₱ bbl	$6 00
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	Lake herring, do	4 75
No. 1 shore	15 00	Extra No. 2 round do	5 75
Extra No. 2	9 50	Labrador herring	5 50
No. 2 shore	8 00	Scaled herring, ₱ box	20@25c
Round herring	2 50	Potomac do, ₱ bbl	7 75

Petroleum.

July 2—The month opened yesterday on a steady and rather quiet market for petroleum, at about the same range of values as noted in our last. The feeling seems to be a little firmer, and a stronger tone is noted. Perhaps some of the variations of firmness and depression in the markets of the oil regions should be attributed to the different coloring given by the alternating market reports of the "bull" and "bear" newspapers of Titusville.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells at $1 00@1 03½; Union do 99@99½; outside rides do 92½@95c; immediate shipment free on board the cars at Parkers, $1 20@1 30. The Columbia Conduit Company is now delivering oil at the rate of 1,500 to 2,000 barrels daily, and will increase that amount as the demand requires. The cost of the oil here ranges from 90@95c. The sales at Parkers yesterday were 15,500 barrels and at other points 1,500 barrels.

REFINED—The market is at present in a quiet and depressed condition, but refiners expect by the termination of the combination and the completion of the competing pipe and railroute to the sea, to place themselves beyond the reach of any competing point, and to do a very active trade. The new arrangement by which oil will be taken by the Columbia Conduit Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will take oil direct from the wells to the seaboard, having it refined in Pittsburgh or on the way, is not yet officially announced, and we cannot therefore give the exact figures, but it will probably effect a saving of present cost of 45c per barrel of refined oil, or on the rates of the railway combination of 25c@$1 00, enough margin to give Pittsburgh the control of the petroleum markets of the world. We quote standard white test on the cars at 9@9¼c as to location. New York delivery rules at 11¾@12c for spot and early July; Philadelphia and Baltimore are both in bulk nominally at 12c.

OIL BARRELS—Are quiet and unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for city; $1 10@1 15 for country; 70@ 75c for second-hand.

NEW YORK, July 1, closing June 30.—There is less disposition to sell at a trifle better figures. Crude certificates were quoted at 94c. In much business was done. The sales include 4,000 barrels refined for Philadelphia delivery at 12c. The closing prices are as follows: Refined in bulk 5¾@6c for prompt, and 6@6¼c for July; do in bbls, spot, 11¾@12c; refined 12c bid for shipping and 12c bid for July 15th; cases 17@ 18½c; naptha 18½@20c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 11¾@12c for spot and 12c for the month. At Baltimore refined rules at 12c.

TITUSVILLE, July 1.—The *Courier* says: The market closed quiet but a fluctuating character in the evening just at opening. United, which opened at 98¾c bid, sold as high as 91 10¾ for strictly fresh and closed at 91 09¾ bid. Upper Country at 91 20@91 25; and immediate shipment at $1 27½. Sales:

500 bbls, Upper Road, spot	$1 27½
500 bbls, Upper Road, spot	1 26¾
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 26¾
2,000 bbls, river, United, at wells, spot	98¾
2,000 bbls, river, United, at wells, spot	1 00
1,000 bbls, river, United, at wells, spot	1 01¾
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells, spot	97½
1,000 bbls, Penn'a Trans, spot	99½
1,000 bbls, Penn'a Trans, spot	95
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 25
1,500 bbls, immediate shipment	1 26¾

PETROLEA, July 1.—Market quiet but firm at $1 27½@1 28¾.

ROUSSVILLE, July 1.—Market quiet but steady; ruled at $1 25@1 27½.

TIDIOUTE, July 1.—Market better; sales at $1 28¾.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Market quiet; standard white 115@12c; crude 5¼c; cases 17½c; no sales and no futures offering.

BOSTON, July 1.—Market quiet but steady; United $1 02¾; shipment $1 30.

REVISED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Standard O Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	383
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	550
Total		933

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—Messrs. Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, furnish us the following revised list of prices:

Alcohol	2	Magnesia	80@1 00
Acetic	12@ 18	Carb	30@ 35
Citric	1 10@ 1 20	Oxide	1 25@1 50
Oxalic	22@ 24	Morph sul	2 25@2 50
Sulphuric	2@ 3	Nux Vo'c	1 00@1 50
Tartaric	60@ 65	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 25@2 50	Anise	3 50@4 00
Alum	4@ 5	Bergamot	4 50@5 00
Camphor	45@ 50	Castor	1 75@2 00
Cantha'r's	1 50@2 00	Gingelly	1 25@1 50
Chloroform	1 20@1 30	Cloves	3 50@4 00
Cochineal	70@ 75	Cod liver	1 00@1 25
Cochineal	75@ 80	Lemon	3 00@3 25
Cobalt	2@ 3	Linseed	1 00@1 10
Cream Tar	48@ 50	Linseed, boiled	1 05@1 10
Cudbear	25@ 30	Neat's F	1 00@1 10
Cudbear	25@ 35	Olive, gal	1 75@2 00
Emery Paper	5@ 6	Olive, qts	90@1 00
Epsom Salts	3@ 4	Olive, pints	50@ 55
Ether, Sulph	18@ 20	Olive, quarts	25@ 30
Ether, Nitrous	30@ 35	Peppermint	3 50@4 00
Extract Logwood	13@ 14	Sal Ammon'k	14@ 16
Extract Logwood	15@ 16	Spirits nitre	30@ 35
Epsom Salts	3@ 4	Rosin	3 00@3 50
Ether, Sulph	18@ 20	Gentian	8@ 12
Ether, Nitrous	30@ 35	Ginger Rt'd	8@ 10
Fluid Extracts		Ginger, Jam'a	35@ 40
Buchu	1 25@1 50	Ipec pow'd	1 80@1 88
Cinchona	1 20@1 30	Jalap pow'd	1 00@1 10
Colchicum	1 20@1 30	Liquorice R	30@ 35
Colchicum	1 20@1 30	Rhubarb R	1 00@1 50
Cubebs	1 20@1 30	Sars Hon.	50@ 55
Digitalis	1 20@1 30	Senega	50@ 55
Ergot	1 20@1 30	Valeri Eath	30@ 40
Gentian	1 20@1 30	Gold leaf	1 50@2 00
Ginger	1 20@1 30	Sal Ammon'k	14@ 16
Gentian	1 20@1 30	Soda Bi-carb	3@ 4
Iodine	1 20@1 30	Soda Hyp'sul	3@ 4
Iodine, Colorless	1 20@1 30	Soda Nitrate	3@ 4
Iron, Chloride	1 20@1 30	Soda Phos	12@ 14
Kino	1 20@1 30	Soda Sulphite	3@ 4
Myrrh	1 20@1 30	Strychnine	1 25@1 50
Nux Vomica	1 20@1 30	Sulphur Flow'rs	3@ 4
Opium	1 20@1 30	Sulphur Roll	3@ 4
Rhubarb	1 20@1 30	Tartar Cream	30@ 35
Paris Green	30@ 35	Tartar Emetic	60@ 65
Prussiate Pot'h	30@ 35	Vanilla	9 00@10 00
Prussiate Soda	15@ 18	Zinc Sulph	6@ 8
Quinine	1 75@2 00		

Groceries.

SUGAR—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 00@3 50; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $3 00@7 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Fremont $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50; per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; Eastern brands $3 25@3 75 ₱ bbl; Michigan $3 25@3 75; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

CONVEYANCES—Quotations as given at $7 25@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 00@7 75.

CRACKERS—There is a steady jobbing trade at unchanged prices, as follows:

American Fruit Biscuit	12c	Lemon Biscuit	13 c
Celebrated Crackers	12c	Oyster Biscuit	8 c
Alexandra Nut	14 c	Lemon Biscuit	11 c
Almond Nut	14 c	Sugar Wafers	16 c
Boston Crackers, ex.	9 c	Lemon Snaps	11 c
Boston Sugar Crackers	9 c	Sugar Kingston,	11 c
do	6 c	Milk Biscuit, (extra)	9 c
Cinnamon Drops	14 c	Sugar Butter	9 c
Cinnamon-187-fund	12 c	Nic-Nac, (cans as	
Cracker Meal, in bulk	7 c	Nic-Nac, (cans	9 c
Cracker Meal, in		N. Y. Water Crack's	6 c
pound packages	8c	Orange Cake	9 c
Farmers' Crackers	8 c	Oriental	13 c
Coconut Cake	14 c	Oriental Crackers, XXX	8 c
Family Combination,	9 c	Oyster Pic-Nic	6 c
Fruit Biscuit	14 c	Pic-Nic Biscuit	9 c
Fruit Jumbles	14 c	Presidents	12 c
Fruit Biscuit	12 c	Rose Buds	14 c
Fancy Pilot	7 c	Soda Crackers	6½c
Family Pilot	6 c	Soda	9½c
Farina Crackers	12 c	Soda Cracker	9 c
Ginger Crackers	8 c	Sugar Crackers	9 c
Ginger Cakes	9 c	Sugar Wafers	16 c
Ginger Snaps	9 c	Scotch Biscuit	11 c
Ginger Snaps, XX	12 c	Scotch Crackers	9 c
Ginger Snaps, XXX	15 c	Water Crackers	6½c
Ginger Snaps, XXXX	18 c	Water Crackers	9 c
Ginger Fruit Cake	11 c	Wine Crackers	9 c
Graham Wafers	16 c	Vanilla Cakes	16 c
Graham Boston	10 c	Vanilla Wafers	16 c
Graham, (Cold Water	7 c	tin (Huntly & Pal-	
do	7 c	mer's Crackers	16 c
Honey Jumbles	13 c		

CANDLES—There is a steady jobbing demand. The following are the card rates by the coil: extra is charged for cut.

MANILLA ROPE.

	Cents ₱ lb.
½ inch diameter and upward	15
⅜ inch diameter	16
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter	17
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14½
Hay, stave and leather twine	18½

OIL WELL HAULING CABLES.

Hawser laid	15
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	15½
Sand pump rope	15½

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	13½
⅜ inch diameter and upward	16½
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter and upward	12
Hay and spoke and leather twine	14½

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	13½
⅜ inch diameter	15
¼ and 5-16 inch diameters	12
Hay twine	14½
Tarred lath twine	12½

BUTT ROPE.

All sizes	11

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	14
Tarred lath yarn	14
Tarred spun yarn	15
Tarred marline	19
Tarred bowstring	15

PACKING.

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 1, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.132	70	56	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	30.130	76	36	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	30.132	67	60	N.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer...30.136 Highest thermom... 77
Mean thermometer... 69 Lowest thermom... 66

Pittsburgher Found Dead in Ohio.

A man, apparently fifty years of age, was found in a creek about a mile east of Aaglaise, Saturday morning, alongside of the railroad track. From its appearance the body has been in the water for several days. A large gash was cut in the head. From letters on the person it seems he was a discharged soldier, formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, named Clark. He is supposed either to have been murdered or knocked from the railroad track by a train.

Beheaded by Car Wheels.

The dead body of a man was found yesterday morning near Brushton station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the head completely severed therefrom. The remains were taken to East Liberty, and afterward were removed to Williams' undertaking rooms on Fifth avenue, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. The body was identified as that of Thomas Woods, a painter, who lived at Wilkinsburg. The deceased was with his brother when last seen alive, about ten o'clock Wednesday night, and at that time started to walk along the railroad track toward Pittsburgh. It is said that he was somewhat under the influence of liquor at that time. The deceased was about twenty-four years of age. In the absence of witnesses the Coroner postponed the inquest until this afternoon at four o'clock.

Movements of the Governor.

Governor Hartranft, after his arrival from Washington, Pa., on Wednesday evening, was escorted to the residence of Mr. David Aiken, Jr., at Shady Side, and spent the evening very agreeably in the beautiful grove near by, which had been brilliantly illuminated on the occasion of a festival for the benefit of the Shady Side Presbyterian church. The Governor was introduced to a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood, and joined in the festivities with unusual zest. He spent the night with Major Wm. B. Negley, President of the Common Council, and during yesterday forenoon was introduced to the ladies of the Pleas Dry Goods Store. On his appearance in Court, Judge Ewing ordered a recess, and the Governor was introduced to members of, the bar, and others. He subsequently took dinner with Judge Kirkpatrick, visited a number of citizens, and left for Harrisburg on the 7:41 P. M. train. His trip to Washington, and his stay here, were exceedingly pleasant.

The Anti-Treating Society.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Reception room of City Hall, for the purpose of organizing an anti-treating society. There was a fair and respectable attendance, and some talk was indulged in as to the objects to be attained. There were none of the temperance people present, who are identified with the crusaders and the prohibitionists, and it was stated that the intention was to break up, if possible, the pernicious American habit of "treating." It was claimed that if this custom was abolished there would be but few drunkards, and that the constant agitation of the liquor question would cease.

A pledge was prepared, as follows: I pledge myself not to ask any person or persons to drink nor to pay for them, or to drink with any person any spiritous or malt liquors, wine or cider, in any public place where the same is kept for sale.

After some discussion, a permanent organization was postponed until Thursday afternoon, when another meeting will be held at the same place.

Sunday School Picnic.

The annual church and Sabbath school picnic of the Third Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Noble's), Sixth avenue, was celebrated yesterday in that lovely grove of Mr. Wm. Bakewell, at Fairhill Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The affair was a grand success, and was participated by a great number of children and members of the church, who were conveyed early in the morning by a special train of six cars, densely packed, and the "alike" never was known in the annals of the church, and indeed the event will long be remembered by those who shared the festivities of the occasion.

The beauties that adorned the occasion were Miss Ettie E. Prentice, Miss Mamie S. Jones, Miss L. S. Willson and Miss Mary C. Black. These ladies were elegantly attired and were particularly noticeable.

Before closing my report in behalf of the Committee on Arrangements, to extend our thanks to Mr. Bakewell for the gratuitous use of his grove, and also our thanks to Rev. John Kerr, who is a relative and neighbor of Mr. Bakewell, for the generous donation of all the coffee, cream and spring water needed for the many thirsty souls, and I shall ever remember her marked attention and kindness. X.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Duprez and Benedict will present them selves for inspection to-night. That they will be cordially received, and give an entertainment worthy of their own fame and the expectations of their friends, there can be no doubt. The troupe numbers twenty-eight first-class performers, and the programme includes the burlesque opera, by which the company is famous, fine singing, Ethiopian comicalities and everything properly belonging to such a performance. The engagement is a short one, and no doubt the admirers of genuine minstrelsy to go early.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

George S. McCartney, of Franklin, Venango county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Rodgers.

Common Pleas No. 2—Full Bench.

In this court, yesterday, arguments were heard in a number of cases, and opinions were rendered by Judge White in the following cases previously argued:

James K. Moorehead, *et al*, vs. the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Allegheny. This was the celebrated Smoky Island case, and the opinion was upon a question of law reserved. This question was decided in favor of the plaintiffs. (See report in another column.)

John Henderson vs. John Chislett *et al*, Reserved question decided in favor of plaintiff and new trial refused. The Judge says: "I considered the damages allowed by the jury high—perhaps the utmost limit that the evidence would justify. But as the counsel for defendants declined to discuss that question, after an intimation to that effect from the court, I shall not voluntarily undertake to reduce them."

W. A. Campbell vs. Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company. Judge White says: "There are some peculiarities about this case, and the amount of the verdict, which, we all think, entitle the defendants to another trial." Therefore, new trial granted.

Joseph Hastings vs. Frazier Brothers. New trial granted—the court believing that there was a mistake in the calculation upon which the jury based their verdict.

D. L. Patterson vs. Ben. Franklin Insurance Company. Motion to take off nonsuit refused. (See opinion elsewhere.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company vs. Administratrix of John Young, Jr. Motion for new trial refused.

Mary A. Craig vs. David Gregg *et al*. Motion to take off non-suit refused. (See opinion.)

Harriet Houston vs. David Gregg *et al*. Motion to take off non-suit refused, for reasons given in opinion in preceding case.

N. B. Lane vs. Barton & Keeny. New trial granted. Judge White says: "My brethren think there is error in rejecting the plaintiff's offer to prove that Barton had never suggested any defense, but asked for time on the notes, promised to pay them, paid a part, and made an arrangement for payment of the balance. I do not feel clear on this point, and therefore readily yield to the opinion of my brethren."

In the case of Land vs. Hunter, motion for a new trial on behalf of the defendant, the court overruled the motion. This was the case in which the plaintiff obtained a verdict of $900, for breach of contract, by the defendant, who had agreed to advance $5,000 for the purpose of buying and selling horses.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The case against R. H. Emerson, charged with maintaining a nuisance in his management of the Pittsburgh Acid Works, at Armstrong's Station, on the Valley road, is still on trial. The testimony showed conclusively that the effluvia arising from the works were very offensive and annoying. There was also evidence to the effect that, meats, pies, bread, butter and vegetables in cellars in the neighborhood are rendered useless by the gases emitted. The indictment does not extend farther back than the 20th of April, and the defense is that by a peculiar process introduced lately the odors have been made less offensive, and that what is alleged to be a nuisance has not existed since that date. They also claim that the oil refineries are, in a large measure, responsible for the odors.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

... Frazier, Wm. ...

COMMENCEMENT AT BEAVER COLLEGE.

The College and its Surroundings—President Taylor—Baccalaureate Sermon by Dr. Hunter—Judge Kirkpatrick's Address—Grand Concert—Commencement and Alumnæ Reunion, Etc.

The leading topic indoors and outdoors of the quiet and cozy town of Beaver is the delightful commencement exercises at the Beaver College and Musical Institute. This feeling extends to the bevy of towns around, such as Bridgewater, Rochester, Sharon, New Brighton, &c., and many of the denizenes of those places are among the number that throng the public entertainments. Beaver is remarkable for its healthfulness and Quaker-like ways. Considerable wealth is centered here, and the society is generally cultivated and high-toned. It is situated on an elevated plateau on the Ohio river, with a range of hills on the rear edge of the town. Almost in the heart of the town, in close proximity to the court house and park surrounding it, the elegant and spacious buildings of Beaver College are built in a plat of ground of several acres, nicely laid out in walks, with lawn and shade. The buildings are upon the most liberal scale, and have a front of 174 feet. The erection of the new college hall and additions to the main building, remodeling, refitting and refurnishing the whole, as well as the equipments for scientific purposes, has provided the college with first-class facilities for boarding and scholastic purposes.

The institution has been opened for twenty years, and all but four years has been under the able management of Rev. Dr. Taylor, the President. When he assumed the direction of its affairs it was an obscure seminary, without much prestige or fame. Through his indefatigable labors, it was gradually lifted from its "dragging" condition, step by step, until it now has first class facilities for scholastic purposes and superior room and table comforts for boarding pupils. The buildings are very fine, and the property exceedingly valuable. Without detracting from the coworkers of Dr. Taylor, he has been the inspiration of the whole, and is justly entitled and awarded the meed of praise. His estimable wife and "yoke-fellow" deservingly shares with him the honor awarded by the friends and patrons of the college.

Commencement week opened Friday, June 25th, and closed Wednesday night, the 30th. The junior exercises took place Friday evening, consisting of orations, declamations, essays, recitations, &c. As usual these exercises were interspersed with delightful vocal and instrumental music. The performance as a whole was creditable, and evinced and sustained the the character of the training received at this school.

With the view of meeting the wishes of the greater number of ministers and members of the different congregations, the hour of half-past five o'clock Sunday evening was fixed, for hearing the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. W. Hunter, D.D., the editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, whose discourse on "Christ as a Leader or Thought." It would be impossible in a limited space to give even a synopsis. Suffice it to say, the doctor showed himself master of the situation, and dealt some sledge-hammer blows at the assumed airs of the opponents of Christianity. The audience appeared in full sympathy with the speaker. Dr. Hunter is a fine Hebrew scholar, and spent many years as a Professor in Allegheny College, as well as an author and experienced editor.

The examination of classes commenced on Monday and continued through Tuesday. Among the classes examined, were those in elocution and reading, intellectual and written arithmetic, algebra, geometery, anabasis, physiology, French and Evidences of Christianity. There seemed throughout careful and thorough training, reflecting much credit on the teachers.

In the evening the attractive features were the interesting address of Judge Kirkpatrick, of this city, which attracted a large audience. The Hon. Daniel Agnew, Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and President of the Board of Trustees, introduced him with some well chosen words. The happy opening sentences of Judge Kirkpatrick at once elicited the attention of the audience, and he held it while he beautifully unfolded his subject, "The Dignity and Use of Life." The Judge was the guest of Hon. John F. Dravo, who lives in fine style on the bank overlooking the Ohio river. Mr. Dravo is Vice President of the Board of Trustees, and gave over $10,000 to the college. He took occasion to have Chief Justice Agnew, Judge Stowe, of this city, holding Court in Beaver, and the resident District Judge Hice, to meet Judge Kirkpatrick at a tea reunion at his hospitable table.

Tuesday the people were on tip toe expectation in view of the grand concert usually given in connection with the closing exercises of the college year. The beautiful spacious college hall, elegantly decorated with flowers and green, was filled with a very select audience of the best people in the town and surrounding places, notwithstanding an admission fee was required. The following programme was observed:

PART FIRST.

1. Invitation—A la Valse, (two pianos, eight hands,).....Dressel
Misses Warwood, Simmons, Weyand, Stone.
2. Vocal Solo—"Ave Maria."".....Buck
Miss Maggie Howell, Bridgeport, Ohio.
3. Piano Solo—"Un Ballo in Maschera."
.....Leyback
Miss Eva Weyand, Beaver.
4. Vocal Solo—"Sing! Sweet Bird."".....Ganz
Miss Clara Siemmons, Cadiz, Ohio.
5. Piano Duet—"Tancredi."".....Rossini
Misses Warwood and Stone, Farmington, Ohio, and Pittsburgh.
6. Piano Duet—"The Merry Bells."".....Glover
Misses Howell and Patterson, Bridgeport, O.

PART SECOND.

1. Piano Duet—"Il Trovatore".....Melnotte
Miss Patterson and Prof. Jackson.
2. Vocal Solo—"Song of the Sea Shell"....Keller
Miss Mary Smith, Pittsburgh.
3. Piano Solo—"The Laughing Water"..Carlini
Miss Kate Willard, Chicago, Ill.
4. Vocal Solo—"Camella and Rose".....Ganz
Miss Emma Patterson.
5. Piano Solo—"La Somnambula".....Leybach
Prof. Jackson.
6. Homage to Verdi, (2 pianos and organ).Duroc
Misses Abrams, Taylor, Stone, Willard and Prof. Jackson.

The performance was rather a brilliant affair throughout. The vocalism of Miss Clara Siemmons, Miss Maggie Howell and Miss Emma Patterson, were worthy of the encore. Miss Mary V. Smith, of Pittsburgh, also sang well. The first named piece was executed very finely, but none was equal to the last, "Homage to Verdi," which was exquisitely rendered, and though the night was far advanced, it had to be repeated, in response to the vociferous demand of the audience. Prof. Jos. Jackson, Principal of the Music Department, a gentleman of quiet deportment, showed rare skill in his manipulation of the organ and piano, and the performers seem to have caught the inspiration of his musical genius. The careful training in vocalism by Mrs. Dr. Taylor, who has charge of vocal culture and vocal music, was readily seen. This lady is an accomplished vocalist and performer on the piano, and has given years to the Department of Music, and through her labors much of its present success is due.

Late as was the hour, well nigh eleven o'clock, when the concert closed, the Art gallery was crowded by persons to examine the superior painting of the pupils. This department has reached a high standing through the liberal provision made for it, in charge of Mrs. C. D. Huribut, a gifted lady artist. Prominent among the specimens on the walls, elegantly framed, were a number by a young married lady, the daughter of Hon. J. F. Dravo and the wife of Mr. R. A. Wilson, who resides in Beaver but is a merchant of this city. Although she but recently commenced to paint, she has given evidence of rare artistic talents, and if she continues to use her pencil a bright future lies before her. Other specimens were noteworthy, such as those of Miss Woodroffe and Miss Lila Dravo.

Yesterday morning the examination of classes closed, and near noon the usual meeting of trustees and visitors was held. The meetings of the classes of 1860, 1865, 1870, 1872 and 1875 also took place.

Commencement exercises were to take place in the afternoon, and the closing feature was the Annual Re-union of Alumnæ and Friends and the President's Reception from 8 to 12 o'clock.

Among the more distinguished persons present we name Chief Justice Agnew, Rev. Dr. W. Hunter, Cyrus Clarke, Sr., of New Castle; Rev. E. Hingeley, of East Liverpool, Ohio; Rev. T. McCleary, of Bridgeport, Ohio; Rev. A. D. Morton, of Cleveland; Hon. C. W. Gilfillan, of Frankfin, Pa.; Hon. J. W. Wallace, of New Castle; Hon. Henry Hice, of Beaver Falls; J. B. Jennings, of Tidioute; Rev. J. A. Swaney, D.D., of Barnesville, Ohio; George W. Huff, of Millersville; Rev. Wm. Lynch, Rev. J. K. Miller and D. E. Howell, of Bridgeport, Ohio; Hon. M. S. Quay, Secretary of State; J. H. McCreery and Lee S. Smith, Esq.'s, of Pittsburgh; Hon. M. Weyand, Rev. John F. Dravo and Thomas McCreery, Esq., of Beaver; Rev. W. G. Taylor, of the Philadelphia Soldiers' Orphans' school (whose third daughter is one of the graduates); Rev. L. McGuire, of Allegheny, Chas. E. Locke, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Senator Rutan and John Woolf, Esq., of East Brady.

COMMENCEMENT PROPER.

The twentieth annual commencement proper, took place Wednesday afternoon, in College Hall, in the presence of an immense audience, President Taylor presiding. The exercises opened with a duet on the piano by Prof. Jackson and Miss Addie Morton, followed by prayer. The programme was as follows: Essay, "I Slept and Dreamed that Life was Beauty, I Woke and Found that Life was Duty," Miss Lida Leonard, Newport, Ohio; vocal solo, "The Sailor Boy's Farewell," Miss Mary V. Smith, Pittsburgh; essay, "Our Mission," Miss Linnie Otto, Rochester, Pa.; essay, "The Lost Arts and the New Arts," Miss Emma Patterson, Bridgeport, Ohio; piano solo, "Voxz du Ciel," Miss Josie Hoy, Bellefonte, Pa.; essay, "The Workman Dies, but His Work Goes On," Mary Swaney, Barnesville, Ohio; "Two Forest Nymphs," Bridgeport and ing Woman," rgh, Pa.; piano Miss M. V. nd valedictory, s Addie Morton,

Cleveland, Ohio. The programme throughout was very creditable, and especially the essays of Misses Swaney and Morton, and the same might be said of Miss Patterson's. Miss Smith, the musical graduate, daughter of Rev. Wesley Smith, made a fine impression, especially the vocal duet with Miss Howell, and the piano solo, "Caprice Hongroise."

Chief Justice Agnew, President of the Board of Trustees, delivered an admirable address to the graduating class, replete with sound advice. At the close, President Taylor presented the graduates with diplomas.

By special request, "Homage to Verdi," two pianos and organ, which had been vociferously applauded at the grand concert the previous evening, was repeated, and gave much pleasure, judging from the applause.

President Taylor announced the resignation of Miss Magee, for many years the popular Preceptress, and that the Trustees, as an evidence of their high esteem of her, had conferred upon her the degree of Mistress of Liberal Arts.

ALUMNÆ REUNION.

In the evening the annual reunion of Alumnæ and friends occurred. The entire building was placed at the disposal of graduates and friends for promenade and social conversation. As the evening wore on most of the company gathered in College Hall to hear an address of welcome from Miss Lou Wilson. A lengthy paper was then read by a graduate of one of the early classes. The brief exercises were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, and then refreshments were served in another part of the building. The company remained until midnight, enjoying the evening in a social way as in the early part of the evening, with snatches of music at intervals.

Yesterday morning the town was all agog at the departure of students and visiting parents and friends, and by noon quiet reigned, where a few hours before hundreds of merry voices could be heard.

It is but just to note that the college never had closed a more brilliant year, and the verdict was the commencement exercises throughout excelled any previous year. President Taylor gave notice that the pieces of boarding, tuition and music are reduced for next year, which begins September 14th next. Meanwhile the college buildings will be prepared with the expectation of a large attendance at the coming term.

BANK DIRECTORS.

What Constitutes Gross Negligence—Decision in the Security Trust Company Case.

Judge White yesterday delivered the opinion of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, in the case of Mary A. Craig vs. David Gregg *et al*., Directors of the Security Trust Company. It will be recollected that suits were instituted by Mary A. Craig and Harriet Houston, stockholders, to recover on the ground of gross negligence on the part of the directors in the management of the institution. At the trial Judge White ordered a non suit to be entered, with leave to the plaintiffs' counsel to move to take it off. The question was fully argued in *banc*, and below we give the opinion of the court:

The evidence established very clearly two things: first, that the Directors of the Security Trust Company neglected their duties; and second, that James T. Brady acted dishonestly and fraudulently as an officer of the institution.

But the negligence of the directors arose from their confidence in James T. Brady. There is no evidence that any of them acted dishonestly or fraudulently or had any knowledge of, or complicity in, the fraudulent doings of James T. Brady. They were deceived by Brady, and by the statements made by the clerks, and became victims to his deceits and tricks and frauds. The evidence, therefore, I do not consider sufficient to justify a verdict against them for gross negligence. As the testimony was all taken from the lips of the chief bookkeeper, the plaintiff cannot be seriously injured if I am in error, on this point, for it can all be considered by the Supreme Court.

But there is another ground on which I think the non suit was proper. This is a common law action for negligence against the directors as bailees. The negligence charged is a neglect of duty by which the entire capital of the company "was lost," and the institution became insolvent. The plaintiff charges no act of negligence by which she was specially injured. The acts charged affect alike the defendants and all other stockholders, *and all* the creditors of the institution. The principle which would allow a common law action against the directors by each stockholder, for a total loss of his stock, would sustain such an action for a partial loss, or for a depreciation in the market price. If such is the law, who will act as a director?

But, fortunately, the assets of the bank have a prior claim to the stockholders, for the stockholders elected the directors as their agents. If these agents have lost the funds in their hands, misplaced them, or to innocent parties, entrusted with them as the agents of the stockholders, these innocent parties should be paid first, yet if each stockholder can maintain his individual suit against the directors, a few of them might bankrupt the directors, and leave nothing for the creditors or the other stockholders.

The only way, I conceive, to do justice in such a case and work out the equities of the various parties, would be by a bill in equity or a common law action in the name of the corporation.

The fraudulent acts of Brady might possibly have justified a verdict against him. But the plaintiff's counsel declined to take that; frankly admitting that a verdict against him was not what he wanted. As Brady was worth nothing the verdict would be fruitless. Motion to take off non suit refused.

Col. Archibald Blakely, counsel for the plaintiffs, proposes to take the case to the Supreme Court.

THE FOURTH.

Special Religious Services in the Episcopal Churches.

Bishop Kerfoot, of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, has issued a circular letter to the clergy and laity, directing that, as Sunday next will be the Fourth of July, special recognition be made of the God of nations by proper lessons, prayers and thanksgivings. After citing suitable Scripture lessons, the Bishop directs the use of the following:

A special thanksgiving to be used after the general thanksgiving:

Almighty God, Who hast in all ages showed forth Thy power and mercy in the wonderful preservation of Thy chu ch and in the protection of every nation professing Thy holy and eternal truth and putting their surest trust in Thee, we yield Thee our undeserved thanks and praise for all Thy mercies to this people, and more especially for that signal and wonderful manifestation of Thy Providence in the history of this nation, which we commemorate this day: wherefore not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be ascribed all honor and glory, in all churches of the saints, from generation to generation, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

A special collect, to be used after the Collect of the Day:

O Lord our God, who hast vouchsafed to take to Thee this nation by wonders and by wars, by a mighty hand and by an outstretched arm, make us to know therefore the mercy and power in the battle and that Thou, the Lord, art God in heaven above, and upon the earth beneath, and that there is no God else, beside Thee.

Make us to learn therefore Thy statutes and Thy commandments which Thou hast commanded us, that it may go well with us, and with our children after us, and that Thou mayest prolong the days of this nation upon the earth, which Thou, the Lord our God, giveth us.

Make us, O Everlasting God, in this and in all the nations, the revelation of Thy Eternal Son, Jesus Christ, for the obedience of faith.

Ever send forth Thy Holy Spirit to guide us into all truth, and to keep this nation faithful to Thee.

Establish Thy Kingdom throughout this land forever, and make known among us by Thy Church the manifold wisdom of our God, so that we may ever be a people obeying and loving Thy Holy Name, through Thine Only Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES.

Regular Meetings of Police and Street Committees.

The Police and Street Committees of Allegheny Councils held their regular meetings last evening.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

The Police Committee approved the pay rolls for June, amounting to $3,895 63, and bills aggregating $432 04.

STREET COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Streets transacted the following business:

The former action of the committee, ordering an ordinance for a sewer on Monterey street, from Jackson to Ackley streets, was reconsidered, and instead a sewer on said street, from Jackson to Ledlie street, was ordered.

The improvement of Henderson street was ordered to be proceeded with at once.

A sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Hartman, Schmidt and Golden, was appointed to examine Ohio West Park avenue, and report if anything can be done to prevent the overflow of property there with water.

The viewers on the opening of Boyle street are to be notified by the City Solicitor to report as soon as possible.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Bedell, Hartman and Cochran was appointed to examine and report in relation to the improvement of School street.

In regard to the injunction of the court against a sewer on the Sawmill Valley plankroad, it was decided to report a resolution to Councils authorizing a bond of indemnity to be filed, so as to allow the contractor to go on with the work.

It was decided to report an ordinance for the extension of the Western avenue sewer to a point about three hundred feet east of its present terminus.

A resolution ordering the removal of obstructions on Wood's Run avenue, passed at a former meeting, was rescinded.

WATER BUSINESS.

Meeting of the Committee—Those Cracked Valves Discussed—A Difficulty About Hiland Avenue Reservoir—Pay Rolls and Estimates.

The Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils met last evening. Mr. R. B. Brown, chairman, presiding. The old water works business was first taken up. Pay rolls for the month of June, were passed as follows:

Salaries	$ 398 32
Lower works	938 10
Hydrant men and drillers	535 41
Upper works	402 50
Forty-fifth street works	296 98
Street hands	839 17
Bills	4,961 71
Total	$8,333 20

The petition of J. C. Buffum for reduction of tax was received, but the reduction was denied. Similar action was taken as to petition of H. Green tree.

The committee then took up the business of the water extension.

NEW WATER WORKS.

Pay rolls were approved as follows:

Salaries of officers	$1,810 83
Employés at foundations	1,052 05
Street hands	47 50

After the foundation pay roll had been read, Mr. Finlay stated that he would make this approval until better informed as to whether the same was according to the Wallace act for the government of cities. He doubted that the provisions of the law were complied with, but would particularly inform himself before next meeting.

Estimates were approved as follows:

Herron Hill reservoir	$731 07
Hiland avenue	9,701 24

A communication from Wm. Smith & Son, asking settlement of their final estimate on pipe and of their bill for other supplies as follows:

Final estimate on pipe	$10,000 00
Orders of Mechanical Engineer and Superintendent	2,432 58
	$12,432 58

Mr. Powers moved that the bills be referred to a committee of three for audit.

Mr. Goldthorpe moved that the bills be paid, which was amended by Mr. Hughes that the final estimate of $10,000 be paid and the balance be withheld for further investigation. The motion as amended was carried.

On motion of Mr. Hunter the proposition of A. Bradley, Esq., to pay $300 toward the expense of laying water pipe along Center avenue from Millvale street to Millvale avenue, was accepted, and the superintendent was instructed to advertise for the laying of the pipe.

The proposition of James Irwin to purchase and lay pipe from Penn avenue to 42d street, subject to such terms of restitution as may be agreed upon, was accepted. Messrs. Hunter, Wainwright and Mears was appointed a committee to arrange terms.

Pipe was ordered to be laid on Jackson street, Forty-first ward, in accordance with petition.

Fifty fire plugs were ordered to be placed in the hill wards of the South Side.

On motion the Mechanical Engineer on the second pair of engines (for April), amounting to $1,920, was ordered to be paid.

THE CRACKED VALVE.

The matter of the cracked valve chambers was taken up, on which a report from the Mechanical Engineer was read, correspondence between the Engineer and Mr. Hartupee, the contractor, was also read.

Two letters are given:

Mr. Lowry to Mr. Hartupee says, under date of June 15, 1875, "Last Saturday I made an examination of the cracks in the castings delivered at the foundations of the pumping engine, and found five of the valve chambers, one check valve and three pump barrels defective. Being unsound I cannot permit these castings to be used in the construction of said pumping engines."

Mr. Hartupee to Mr. Lowry, under date of June 26th, says: "I was surprised to receive your favor of the 25th inst., refusing to accept the five valve chambers and one check valve chamber delivered on the foundations, as the defects were all well known, and by your instruction I had made extra heavy ribs on the Allegheny valve to make them stronger, even with the cracks than the original plan in perfect condition, as the original chamber by reason of its diameter and length was very strong at the time, while with the bed plate it is greatly strengthened in the bottom and rendered perfectly secure against lateral pressure. I had a consultation with the Chief Engineer and had no reported to the Water Committee. As you are aware there are several other matters of dispute between us and changes in the contract should be adjusted now in order to avoid difficulties in the future. I would therefore request that you call a meeting of the Water Committee and have the matter settled and that I may be present and heard in reference to them."

THE QUESTION REFERRED.

Mr. Hartupee being called upon said that since writing the letter cracks, one pointed, had been found, of which he knew nothing. The puttying was done without his knowledge, except as to one crack, of which little account was taken, and it was plastered with mud merely to fill it. He believed that these large castings could not be made without the possibility of cracks, because of course the outside cools first. Mr. H. suggested that the defects could be remedied by cutting out the cracks, inserting links the castings could be made perfectly secure. Some of the cracks were made after removal from the shop and those that were discovered in the shop were not considered material or deep and the foreman had filled some up.

After explanation of the drawings and some discussion, a motion to adjourn was made; that the whole committee visit the works and examine; that experts be employed, and that the matter be referred to the Committee on Machinery.

In answer to a question from Dr. McCandless, the Engineer said he was not prepared to say whether or not the chambers could be made perfectly safe. He did not agree with Mr. Hartupee's plan, at least.

Finally, after much discussion, the matter was referred to the committee on Machinery in conjunction with the Mechanical Engineer.

A QUESTION ABOUT STONE.

Mr. J. H. Walters, contractor on Hiland avenue reservoir, then addressed the committee. He said he had some fifty or more yards of stone on hand similar to that used for cut stone masonry which he intended to use as coping. The engineer (Mr. Morley) objected to it however, and he, Mr. Walters, was willing to procure other stone for the purpose providing he was allowed compensation therefor. He is a quarryman and the stone which he had on hand. It would be about six dollars per yard. He had been advised by his counsel, and he was satisfied that it was according to the specifications by the act of 1858." The act also defines the act of 1858. It is entitled "an act to establish high and low water lines in the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers in the vicinity of Pittsburgh in Allegheny county." * * * If by construction of the statute, the *locus in quo* that is to be used, the specifications say that the cut stone for the masonry "shall be equal to the Baden, catfish or Freeport stone," and that the coping shall be of stone equal to that used in the cut stone masonry. The stone proposed to be used, said Mr. Morley, is nothing but the blue stone, such as in our court house, and will not stand the weather. This stone had been used as cut stone in the most expensive finished chambers, and the contractor thinks he can use 5,000 feet of it as coping. It never ought to have been used as cut stone. The use of it as such, formerly, is the only precedent.

Mr. Walters claimed that the use of it in the chambers, as stated, with consent of the foreman and engineer, was the contractor was equivalent to its acceptance as of the proper quality.

The Chair said that the engineer had not brought the matter before, and he had condemned the stone referred to.

Mr. Fox moved that the matter be left with the engineer.

Mr. Walters said he was innocent of having anything to do with choosing the stone, but it had been used formerly as coming up to the specifications. He said he would follow the specifications as he interpreted them and as he was advised, and was not willing to sustain the loss of quarrying. Unless some allowances was made him he certainly would quit the same for coping.

Mr. Morley said they were directly against the specifications, which are very plain. He complained that the contractor always had an attorney at his back at the meetings.

Mr. Hunter moved to amend Mr. Fox's motion that the matter be referred to the Committee of Reservoirs in conjunction with the Civil Engineer.

This did not prevail, and then the motion of Mr. Fox was put and carried.

The committee adjourned to visit the works on Wednesday morning next.

Adjourned.

The Fourth of July at New Brighton.

The citizens of New Brighton propose to celebrate the Fourth of July on Saturday, the 3d inst. There will be picnics held in the beautiful orchard, adjoining the grounds of St. Joseph's new church, on July 3d and 5th inst., respectively. There is a delightful shade all over the grounds, and the most extensive preparations are being made to render both occasions most enjoyable. The managers are experienced and courteous gentlemen, who will spare no pains to make the guests happy. Dancing will commence at 10 A. M. Trains arrive on the Fort Wayne Railroad, from Pittsburgh, at 1:03, 5:32 and 9:45, P. M., and depart for the west—New Castle accommodation, 7:30, and Erie express, 9:56 P. M. All accommodation trains, east and west, stop at Kenwood station, which is within three minutes' walk from the picnic ground.

Business at Alderman McMasters'.

Kate Gibbons charged Jennie Scott with the larceny by bailee of $18 in United States currency, and the accused was held for a hearing.

David M. Aiken charged John Campbell with wrongfully retaining in his possession the sum of $180, money belonging to the wife of the prosecutor, and which came into the hands of the defendant in a real estate transaction. The case will be heard to-morrow.

Miss Maggie Crosby made charges of *fornex et cet.* and adultery against James Kelly. The accused was arrested and committed for a hearing next Tuesday.

SMOKY ISLAND.

Judge White Decides the Reserved Question in Favor of the Plaintiffs.

In the case of Moorhead *et al*. vs. The City of Allegheny, being an action to recover the property known as Smoky Island, Judge White yesterday rendered the opinion of the court on the question of law reserved, which had been fully argued before the court in *banc*. The point was decided in favor of the plaintiffs and against the city of Allegheny. The opinion is quite lengthy, and contains a very able statement of the case and application of the principles of law involved. We append the following extracts:

"The jury were instructed to find for the plaintiff, Kellbuck, or Smoky Island, as it existed in 1863, bounding it by low water mark at the head and front, and on the northern side, but on the south by low line, so fixed by the Commissioners under the act of Assembly of the 16th of April, 1858, subject to the opinion of the court, in banc on the question of law reserved, to-wit: Whether, under that act and the proceedings in the District Court in pursuance of it, the title to the *locus in quo* became vested in the city of Allegheny, or the lot owners of that city.

When the State, in 1874, laid out the Reserve tract in lots, and caused a plot to be made of it, Bank lane was marked on the plot as running on the bank of the Allegheny river. The island was also indicated on the plot, with a narrow channel between it and the main land. But no distances were given. It was in evidence that Bank lane had been to some extent shoved southward; the plaintiffs contended entirely across the original between it and the island. But the verdict of the jury shows otherwise. The plot attached to the verdict indicates the original location of Bank lane, or at least its northern boundary, its present location, (now called South avenue, having a width of sixty feet,) the channel and the northern low water line of the island. Measuring the distance according to the scale of that plot, the space between the south line of South avenue and the northern boundary of the island, as fixed by the jury, would be about as follows: At the head of the island, 248 feet; along the line of the bridge embankment, 200 feet; opposite the mouth of Allegheny avenue, 188 feet; opposite the mouth of Walker street, 144 feet; at a point 100 feet below Walker street, 150 feet, and widening out from that point to the foot of the island.

The plaintiffs claimed title under a patent from the State, issued in pursuance of a special act of the Legislature, approved the 28th of April, 1873. The boundaries of the patent embraced much more than the verdict of the jury. But the only declared object of the act was to perfect the title to the island, and the act recited the title or the claim of the plaintiffs, as derived from the Indian Chief, Kellbuck, who made application for the island in 1806, the jury were instructed that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover more than the verdict.

The recitals in the act, I consider of very little consequence in the decision of the reserved question. Kellbuck never followed up his application, nor obtained any valid title. Whatever claim he had was forfeited by not getting a warrant of survey, and paying for the island as requested by the act of 27th January, 1806. But even if he had an inchoate title, and could have transferred it to Abner Barker, it became extinct when the island was swept away by the great flood of 1832. The foundation of it then became the bed of the river. It was the bed of the river in 1855. The title was in the State. No law then existing authorized it to be taken up or claimed as private property. And if by virtue of the act of Assembly of 9th of April, 1858, the title became vested in the city of Allegheny, not the lot owners, the State could not afterward grant it to another. In that case the act of 28th April, 1873, would be nugatory. The State might wave all preliminaries required by former acts, in order to perfect the title of an applicant, and no doubt the State could have given a title to Barker in the act; but the vested rights of others could not thus be legislated away. If the State had made a gift of this island or its inhabitants, the Allegheny Valley road, it could not in 1873 revoke her gift, and for the paltry sum of $300 sell it to another. Such an act would be inconsistent with the character and dignity of a sovereign State.

In 1849, as decided in Reid's case, the island had ceased to exist, and there was no law authorizing the foundation to be taken up as an island.

If, therefore, there were no intervening rights, the act of 1873 would give a good title to plaintiffs, without reference to Kellbuck's title. But there are intervening rights. Killbuck's claim could not be galvanized into a living title to defeat them.

The title of the city or the lot owners may be defined by the boundaries given in the act of 1858. They do not claim by express grant of the State or any other party. They do not pretend to have filled it up and to the island. After the island was swept away, the foundation remained as a bar in the river. They had no legal claim to that. It was the bed of the river. It was by accretion. It was not a deposit or accretion, and no more attached to the main land than when the island existed. It was not by imperceptible or an alluvion. It did not, therefore, fall within any of the recognized common law rights of riparian owners. And if the act of 1858 did not extend those rights, or in some other way give them a title, they have none."

The Judge here considers the title in the lot owners, and cannot see what interest the lot owners can have in the *locus in quo*, separate from the city corporation; or that may not be said to be vested in the city corporation as their representative and for their use. This disposes of that point.

"Let us, then, consider what title, if any, the city has. And this, as before stated, must be derived from the act of Assembly of 1858. The city, as a corporation, has not, and never had a fee in Bank lane, nor any title or interest therein, except as one of the streets of the city. Under one of these acts of Assembly and decisions of the Supreme Court are referred to for two purposes: first, to show that in 1858, the State had n